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ENGINEER AND KNIGHT

Chief Arthur Defines His Position Toward Central Strikers.

Engineers were Advised to Remain Strictly Neutral.

Arthur Betrays Bitterness of Feeling Toward Powderly.

Last Card Played by the Knights in Their Contest.

Chief Arthur's Position

NEW YORK, August 27.—The letter given below was written by P. M. Arthur chief engineer of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to an engineer on the Third Avenue Elevated road. The letter is in response to a letter on the subject of the Central strike and the first utterance of Arthur, which fully defines his position towards the Central strikers and Knights of Labor. The letter is as follows:

CLEVELAND, O., August 23, '90

R. J. Holmar:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your letter of the 23d inst. with Powderly's letter and other clippings from New York papers enclosed received. In reply will say I have not received any letter from Powderly. He claims to have written me a private letter on the trouble and wants me to define my position. If he considers his letter that which appeared in the newspapers a private one, I don't, nor will I answer a letter that reaches me in that way.

It is unnecessary for Powderly or anyone else to ask me to define the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the present trouble on the New York Central. The policy of the brotherhood is well known to him and the public as it has been repeatedly explained from the public platform and published in the newspapers. He says: "Some time ago I telegraphed him (meaning me) that I would meet him in Cleveland, and when I arrived there I could not find him high or low. I learned that the telegram had been received by him, but my efforts to locate him were fruitless."

Now the facts in the case as near as I can recollect are these: Some four years ago I received a telegram from Powderly requesting me to meet him at the Union depot in Cleveland on the arrival of a certain train on the Lake Shore road. Owing to my absence from my office I did not receive the message until after the departure of the train, and so informed him by letter addressed to him at Scranton. I do not believe he stopped over and looked for me. If he had he would have had no difficulty in finding me at my office or at home, as I am always at one or the other when in Cleveland. He tells a willful falsehood when he says other leaders have been unable to find me when they tried to do so. Any man who tries to find me when I am in Cleveland, can do so with very little effort, and no man whether a leader or a private in the ranks of labor ever came to my office that he was not treated courteously.

While I differ with men as to the best methods to be employed to secure certain ends I always have been liberal enough to concede to every man the same rights and privileges I ask for myself. When the present trouble on the New York Central first occurred I advised the engineers to abstain from at all participating in it and attend strictly to their own business. I gave the same advice when the strike occurred on the Gould system a few years ago. My advice to the Brotherhood of Engineers when men employed in other branches of railroad service have been on a strike was to mind their own business and not do anything that did not properly belong to them as engineers. Can Powderly do the same? I think not. Wherever engineers have been on a strike we never asked any other labor organization to assist us. It is true some members of the order during the C. B. & Q. strike asked the switchmen to quit, but they did it on their own responsibility, not by authority of the organization and consequently I hold that we are perfectly justified in maintaining a strictly neutral position when others are engaged in a conflict with their employers. Powderly accuses members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of taking the places of striking firemen. If that is true the division of which they are members will deal with them. It is not within the province of my authority to deal with individual members. I wonder if Powderly and the Knights expected who took the places of our men on the C. B. & Q.? Yours fraternally, P. M. ARTHUR.

The Last Card.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Knights of Labor have played their last card against the New York Central. All they can do now is to await the result. By tonight they will have called out every man who owes them allegiance, and the strike will be enforced as strongly as the association can force it. Railroad officials laugh at the efforts of Powderly to tie up the road, and say they are managing their business better than ever, notwithstanding the shouting of the strikers.

Ohio Democrats

SPRINGFIELD, August 27.—At the meeting of the democratic state convention today Thaddeus E. Cromley, of Pickaway county, was nominated for secretary of state by acclamation. George C. Oxley, of Franklin, and Arnold C. Green, of Cuyahoga, were placed in nomination for judge of the supreme court. The ballot resulted in the choice of Oxley. Leopold Kiefer was nominated for member of the board of public works.

The platform adopted demands a reduction of the tariff, and declares tariff taxes should be for revenue only. The McKinley bill was denounced and legislation favored looking to the suppression of trusts or combinations which are calculated to enhance prices or prevent reduction by healthy competition. The party favors the free coinage of silver at its present ratio with gold, and favors just and equitable pension laws. The federal bill was denounced as a measure begotten in party desperation to perpetuate the power of the republican party. The administration of Governor Campbell is endorsed and the platform concludes: "We denounce the despotic code of rules adopted by the present house of national representatives, and the lawless proceedings of its presiding officer, as the direct results of a criminal conspiracy to plunder the treasury, oppress the people and perpetuate the fraudulently acquired power of the republican party."

Indiana Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28.—The Indiana democratic state convention met today, ex-Governor Gray presiding. A platform was adopted denouncing Dudley and alleging that Harrison and Morton carried the state in 1888 by fraud. It says: "The electoral vote of Indiana was obtained for Harrison and Morton by the most flagrant crimes against the ballot box ever perpetrated in an American commonwealth. These crimes were committed under the direct auspices of William Wade Dudley, then and now treasurer of the national republican committee, and by the procurement and connivance of republican leaders in this state, and the national administration of Benjamin Harrison has made itself an accessory after the fact to those crimes by shielding the criminals from punishment, and even by rewarding them for their knavery. That the brazen prostitution of the machinery of the federal court for the district of Indiana by its judge and attorney, to the service and protection of the conspirators against suffrage constitutes the most infamous chapter in the judicial annals of the republic. We denounce tariff monopolists for their efforts to perpetuate themselves in power by measures inconsistent with free institutions and contrary to good morals. We find in the force election bill, creating rotten borough states, and in the McKinley tariff bill, the open manifestation of a gigantic conspiracy of the minority to oppress a groaning people with additional burdens of taxation for private benefits."

Claude Matthews, a farmer, was nominated on the second ballot for secretary of state. On the first ballot J. O. Henderson, editor of the Kokomo Dispatch, was nominated for state auditor.

James Mitchell was chosen by acclamation to succeed himself as justice of the supreme court and the ticket was completed as follows: Albert Gall, Indianapolis, treasurer; Green Smith, North Vernon, attorney general; A. Y. Sweeney, Dubois, clerk of the supreme court.

South Dakota Republicans.

MITCHELL, S. D., August 28.—The republican state convention reassembled this morning. The platform endorses Harrison's administration, asks the government's assistance in the establishment of irrigation, demands expansion of the currency, favors protection, endorses the disability pension bill and the Australian ballot system, pledges the party to strict enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The convention renominated Congressman Pickler and substituted John Gamble of Yankton, for Congressman Gifford. Governor Mellette was also renominated by acclamation.

Other Conventions.

TACOMA, WASH., August 27.—A convention of the democratic clubs of Washington assembled here yesterday for the consolidation of the democracy of the state in an association of clubs. Temporary organization was effected. Letters of regret were read from ex-President Cleveland and others.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, August 27.—The state convention at its evening session nominated Samuel F. Taylor for lieutenant governor. Recess was then taken until this morning.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, August 27.—The democratic state convention completed the ticket today as follows: Secretary of state, E. A. Sherwin, of Shoshone; auditor, J. K. Wickersham, of Owyhie; treasurer, T. A. Regan, of Ada; attorney general, R. L. Johnson, superintendent of public instruction, W. A. Kelley, of Nez Perces, justices of the supreme court, E. N. Maxwell, of Nez Perces, J. A. Ensign, of Alturas, and E. W. Weir, of Ada.

MITCHELL, S. D., August 27.—The republican state convention opened at 2 p. m. Congressman Pickler is reasonably sure of renomination. John D. Gamble is fighting hard for Congressman Gifford's place, and a deadlock may result. Governor Mellette will be renominated, but the man for the second place has not yet been decided on. A Farmers' Alliance man will probably be chosen.

DETROIT, August 27.—After organizing, the republican convention adjourned until tomorrow.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 28.—The republican state convention met today. Bitter contests between John B. Evans and Dr. J. J. Mott, leaders of factions in the western part of the state, were reconciled. Smith, ex-minister to Liberia, was temporary president.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 28.—The prohibition convention today nominated B. L. Paine, of Lincoln, for governor; Geo. W. Woolsey, of Douglas county, for lieutenant-governor; Charles Ellis, secretary of state; A. Finch, auditor; H. W. Hardy, state treasurer, F. P. Wigton, attorney general.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 28.—The democratic convention reassembled this morning and proceeded to finish the ticket. Thomas Cunningham was nominated for secretary of state, John Hunner, state treasurer, J. L. O'Connor, attorney general, O. E. Wells, superintendent of public instruction, Thomas Thompson, railroad commissioner.

Sensation at Santa Fe.

DENVER, August 27.—A Santa Fe special to the Times says: On March last last, Faustin Ortiz, a young man of this place, disappeared; the last of March his body was found with a dozen holes of and knife wounds in it about a mile from town. A coroner's jury impaneled by the sheriff of the county, Frank Chavez, found that he had come to his death by unknown parties.

The grand jury is now in session here and Solicitor General Bartlett and District Attorney Twitchell have fully investigated the case and as a result four indictments were returned in court yesterday, charging sixteen people with murder and being accessories to and after the fact, among them being Romulo Martinez, ex-United States marshal under Cleveland, Frank Chavez, sheriff of this county; Luciano Baca, probate judge, Jose Ortiz y Rodrigues, justice of the peace, and a lot of deputy sheriffs and policemen.

Judge Whiteman examined the cases and as court was about to adjourn, the term expiring by law, he made reasonable bail in the sum of $7,500 each and most of the accused have secured bail.

The case resembles the Cronin murder in Chicago a good deal. It is believed to be the outcome of a political conspiracy of which the murdered man was cognizant. It is understood that the United States grand jurors voted unanimously for the indictment.

Move for an Extra Session.

DENVER, August 27.—A Washington special to the Times says: The rumor has gained ground that there will be an effort made to get the president to call an extra session of congress to meet immediately after the November elections to consider the election bill, and that Messrs. Hoar, Spooner, Lodge and Reed are the movers in this direction. It is even said that the prospect of such an extra session was the principal reason for their consenting to the compromise by which the election bill went over.

The president is known to be favorable to the bill, but it is not known how he would regard the request to call an extra session.

Senator Teller's Opinion.

TRINIDAD, August 27.—Senator Teller in a letter to a friend in this city, says: Western investments will be very much sought for this fall and winter by eastern capitalists. Colorado will lead all other states, in the opinion of our senior senator, and for this reason all state enterprises should be encouraged as much as possible. The Colorado mineral palace at Pueblo should be made a success, as it will have a direct effect upon mining investments. Favorable reports of the enterprise have reached Washington, and Senator Teller says he has been asked many questions regarding the undertaking by his fellow senators.

Mail Robber Arrested.

DENVER, August 28.—Postoffice Inspector Patterson received a dispatch this morning announcing the arrest of Frank Rogers, one of the men who is said to have committed highway robbery by holding up the stage at Muddy Creek, Wyoming, December 26, 1889, and tampering with the United States mail. Rogers was captured in the Blue mountains, Utah, by J. R. Bush, deputy United States marshal, August 26th, and will be delivered to United States Marshal Carr at Cheyenne.

The robbers escaped into Mexico after the crime was committed, and possibly thought as nothing further was heard by them of the case that the postoffice department had given up the idea of their capture and lost the scent. The actual loss by the robbery in registered letters was $796, of which $574 was recovered at Vernal, Utah, in checks which were dropped accidentally by the highwaymen and which were returned by the postoffice department to the party who issued them. The $500 reward for the other highwayman is still in force and he may be arrested soon, as he has been located in Arizona. The officers consider it impossible that he can escape.

Governor Wolfley Resigns.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—At the request of the secretary of the interior, Governor Wolfley, of Arizona, resigned his office and the resignation was accepted. In response to a request for a statement as to the cause of Wolfley's retirement, Secretary Noble tonight said Wolfley's personal or official character had not been brought in question. He was an honorable gentleman and he (the secretary) has been for many years and was still his friend. Yet while this was so, he believed with the president that a change in the office would be in the interest of all concerned. Murphy, secretary of state, will act as governor until Wolfley's successor shall be appointed.

Decision Affirmed.

DENVER, August 28.—A Washington special to the Times says: Assistant Secretary Chandler today in the case of John C. Deveraux and others, against G. W. Hunter and others, involving the Mount Yale placer claim in the Leadville land district, affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, rejecting Hunter's application and holding his entry for cancellation.

UNEQUALED SPEED.

Salvator Shows his Wonderful Speed at Monmouth.

Lopping Three and Three-Quarters Seconds from the Record.

New York's Arbitrators will Investigate Central Strike.

Troubles of Chicago Switchmen Spread to the East.

Salvator's Great Feat.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Monmouth Park meeting came to a close today in a burst of glory. Haggin's grand horse Salvator lowered the mile record by three and three-quarters seconds, running the distance on a straight track with 110 pounds up, in 1:35½. The fact that the trial would be made brought out a big crowd of people and it looked at one time as if they would be disappointed as it was announced that Mat. Byrnes would not let Salvator start unless Murphy could ride him. Murphy was under suspension for his action in the Firenzi race on Tuesday and his riding Salvator would mean his exoneration from all charges.

Matters were settled after the second race, when the executive committee after deliberating on Murphy's case decided to suspend him until after the Sheepshead Bay and Brooklyn meetings. It was not known by the public who would have the mount in the record-breaking race until the bookmakers put up their odds on the event. Then Bergen's name appeared and there was a rush to bet.

The "bookies" made Salvator the favorite, laying 1 to 3 against him, while 6 to 5 was averaged that he would not beat the record. There was a big plunge on Salvator, and his price fell 1 to 3, while 2 to 1 were laid against time. Some books laid 4 to 5 over or under 1:36 and did a large business.

There was a long delay after the horn sounded, and when Salvator did finally make his appearance, accompanied by Rosetta and Namona, pacemakers, a loud cheer went up. Slowly the trio cantered up the straight stretch and in a few minutes only a cloud of dust marked their progress to the starting point, where Caldwell and half a dozen aides were awaiting them.

Salvator and Namona went nearly a furlong past the point, leaving Rosetta behind. Namona went off in front and was ten lengths past the starting post before Salvator reached it, going at a hot pace. When the half mile post was reached Salvator had distanced Namona twenty lengths, and was making rapid strides after Rosetta, who had just been started. Rosetta, who is very speedy for five furlongs, ran under a pull and made a splendid pacemaker for Salvator.

People on the grand stand who had watches were amazed at the horse's wonderful speed. The quarter had been traveled in 23½ seconds, the half in 47½ seconds, and Salvator showed no signs of tiring. Watches showed 1:11¼ at the three-quarters post, and a furlong further Bergen began riding the gallant chestnut. He brought him home past the wire like a whirlwind, and at once there fell a hush on the spectators. The way in which the time keepers acted indicated that the record had been broken, and when the figures 1:35½ were put up there was wild excitement among the spectators.

Officially Notified.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 28.—The state board of arbitration has served notice on the New York Central and the strikers that it will begin inquiry into the strike next Tuesday.

The Switchmen's Strike.

CHICAGO, August 27.—At the stock yards this morning, while business is not at a standstill, operations are not being conducted with their former facility. The engines, except those of the Lake Shore road, are manned with officials of the respective companies. All packing houses are killing today. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the Switchmen's association has dissolved. Its secretary and manager asserts that it has not disbanded, while all officials of the Illinois Central road say it had. Striking switchmen are marking every car that leaves the yards with a private mark, and they claim to believe it will not be handled by regular men of the various roads.

The strike of switchmen on the Alton railroad continues. This morning the firemen and engineers decided not to go out in support of the switchmen. Later in the day a number of non-union switchmen were secured and put to work under police protection.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The general managers of all roads centering in Chicago were in session nearly all day, discussing the strike of stock yards switchmen. The most positive action taken during the day was the adoption of two resolutions treating kindred subjects. The first declared that under no circumstances would the demands of the striking switchmen for increased pay be granted; and the second re-emphasized the action of Monday, dissolving the switching association. While it may have been held in abeyance up to this time it is now certainly dissolved, and it is hoped by the general managers that this will offer a speedy solution of the strike, as the roads are doing their own switching.

Considerable time was consumed in the discussion and adoption of certain needful regulations to control the interchange of freight traffic. The general managers declared their actions in regard to the strike to be final, and adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Switchmen in the employ of the Lake Shore road struck last night, completely tying up all business of the road as far as Chicago is concerned. The trouble grew out of the stock yards trouble. Superintendent Amsden took a crew of men down to the stock yards yesterday afternoon, and when they had reported other men deserted. Amsden then discharged them. This precipitated a strike of the night men. At a meeting this afternoon of the day force, at which Amsden was present, 3 of the 60 present signed a paper agreeing to stand by the company. The remainder decided to go with the strikers.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Representatives of mutual aid societies met this morning a grievance committee of switchmen on all roads running into Chicago. The meeting was called to devise means, if possible, to settle the difficulties threatening railroad traffic. Before the meeting opened Grand Organizer Hall said to a reporter: "The situation is just this, if any road attempts to compel its switchmen to handle freight from the stock yards it will very speedily have a strike on its hands. In this way the matter will be brought to the attention of the association, which will make the fight its own. In that way a general tie up of all roads may be brought about. There is a prospect of settlement of the Chicago and Alton strike. A committee of strikers are in conference with the general manager."

Chamberlin a Candidate.

DENVER, August 28.—E. B. Chamberlin, in an interview with a Republican representative tonight, announced himself as a candidate before the republican convention for nomination as governor.

The New Reservation.

DENVER, August 28.—A Washington special to the Times says: Lieutenant Stephens, of the army, who had charge of the military escort of the commission when it went to Utah to select a reservation for the Southern Utes is in Washington and has taken occasion to present his views on the subject of the proposed change to the authorities here who have the matter in hand, and has given valuable information concerning the reservation.

Lieut. Stephens was there for years in charge of the battalion of troops located in that section of Utah engaged in securing data for maps for the use of the military, and has explored every foot of the country, being acquainted with all the trails and familiar with every peak, canon and mesa. He tells those with whom he converses that it is an ideal place for Indians, because it affords the best grazing places of any place he knows of, far better than their present reservation or even than the Navajo reservation. Indeed, he says, the Navajoes have been trying very hard to get possession of the country. It is better than their country for the reason that it has both a winter and summer range and the grass cannot be eaten out. It also has some good farming land.

Lieutenant Stephens thinks if the friends of the Indians really want to benefit the Indians this is an exceptional opportunity. He does not take much stock in the reports of mineral finds, and says the character of the country does not warrant the belief that there is mineral in any quantity there. There are some placers, but they are poor, and he does not believe the country will ever be of value to the whites on this account.

Michigan Republicans.

DETROIT, August 28.—The republican state convention met today and adopted resolutions commending Harrison's administration, and Speaker Reed. The resolutions declared for a free ballot and fair count, but were silent on the "force" bill. The silver bill was endorsed and revision of the tariff demanded as will protect producers, laborers and farmers against the ruinous competition of foreign productions and cheaper labor, and especially commends those features of the McKinley bill which provide for the protection of farm products, as well as manufactured articles.

James M. Turner, of Lansing, was nominated for governor. W. S. Linton, of Saginaw, received the nomination for lieutenant governor by acclamation, and Washington Gardner, of Battle Creek, for secretary of state.

A Boston Failure.

BOSTON, August 28.—The news agency here says of the reported Potter, Lovell & Co. failure: The business of the house was largely the sale of commercial paper. It annually handled $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in commercial paper. It is now a borrower in its own name or indorser of the paper it passed, therefore its outstanding liabilities are secured by commercial paper. During the last ten days it has been called on and met $1,200,000 call loans on money borrowed to advance on paper before sales were made. The success of the firm induced outside ventures by Walter Potter, mostly in Texas, in connection with Chicago and London parties, and in these his fortune is probably locked up. Walter Potter has declined to assist. He says if people will pay their debts to him he will pay all his, but will not borrow to carry his mercantile associates.

Against Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 27.—A state conference of anti-Tillmanites met last night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the August democratic convention as tyrannous and usurpative, and approving the withdrawal of the delegates who seceded. Tillman's charges and aspersions upon the party in power were condemned and asserted to have been utterly refuted in every instance. It is thought by many persons that there will be no further attempt to organize opposition to the Tillmanites.

The Times' Candidate.

DENVER, August 28.—The Times comes out tonight in a double leaded editorial in which it advocates the nomination of ex-Governor John L. Routt for governor by the coming republican state convention.

Demands for Space.

PUEBLO, August 28.—Demands for space at the state fair are coming in very rapidly. One of the latest being a request from Fremont county for 50 feet of table space for their fruit exhibit. Last year they had only 75 feet.

Conference Fails.

BRUSSELS, August 28.—A conference was held here today to endeavor to settle the differences between striking miners and their employers but it failed and the strikers resumed their attacks on the blacklegs.

Cannon Renominated.

DANVILLE, Ill., August 28.—Republicans of the Fifteenth district renominated Joseph G. Cannon to congress for his tenth term.

A Dishonest Hotel Porter.

Charles W. McKee was brought to this city Wednesday from Manitou Park charged with grand larceny. McKee has been employed by Mr. E. G. Thornton at the hotel for some time as a porter, and during the summer there have been numerous thefts of valuables from the guests. McKee has been suspected, but no proof could be gotten. Mr. Thornton consulted with Deputy Sheriff John W. Hennessey, of Woodland Park, and he recommended that McKee be discharged and when ready to leave searched. A warrant was gotten out and Mr. Thornton returned to the hotel with the deputy. It was found that McKee had quit and was about to start for Woodland Park. He was permitted to depart but followed and when some way from the hotel was arrested. When taxed with the crime he confessed and turned over to the officer $40 in cash, a rifle and numerous small articles that he had taken. He admitted taking a number of checks that he had destroyed. McKee was taken before the justice at Woodland Park and bound over in the sum of $500. He was brought to the county jail by Deputy Hennessey. In his possession were found a number of skeleton keys.

Death of O. M. Scribner.

Mr. O. M. Scribner died in this city Tuesday evening, August 26, of consumption, having been a sufferer from the disease for over three years. Mr. Scribner was 43 years and 7 months of age, and leaves a wife and three children, a son and two daughters. He came to this city two years ago from Clinton, Mass., where he was extensively engaged in contracting and building, and although a resident but a short time had made many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Scribner was a member of Lancaster Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., of Clinton, and his funeral was conducted by Pike's Peak Lodge of this city.

Death of Dr. James Correy.

A telegram to the GAZETTE from Denver Thursday announced the death of Dr. James Correy, who fell dead upon the street from heart disease. This announcement will bring sadness to many persons in this city where Dr. Correy was a resident for many years and well known. Dr. Correy was about 58 years of age and was born at Pittsburg, Pa. His father was the cashier of the old United States bank and a well known and respected citizen. He was educated as a physician and for some years practiced medicine. He was married in Tennessee to a lady by the name of Walker, a relative of James K. Polk. Dr. Correy came to Colorado in 1872 for the benefit of his wife's health, who was a great sufferer from asthma. Mrs. Correy died in Denver over a year ago. For some time after coming here he engaged in ranching. He was always greatly interested in the public schools and in 1877 was elected county superintendent, serving one term. He afterwards became connected with the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and served it in different capacities. Three years ago he was appointed tax and claim agent of the road and became largely acquainted through the state in that capacity. When the offices of the road were removed to Denver Dr. Correy moved to that place where he has since resided. Dr. Correy was of an active, nervous disposition and a man of very positive opinions, but genial and pleasant and greatly liked and respected in this community. He leaves a son, James Correy, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Russell Gates, the wife of a well known ranchman of this county.

Hon. Austin Abbott, a very eminent lawyer of New York city, is stopping at The Antlers with a party.

POWDERLY TO WEBB.

The Grand Master Workman Addresses a Letter to Mr. Webb.

He Replies to Statement of the Central's Vice President.

Says that Webb Is Not Supported in His Position by Depew.

Claims Central Officials Indulge in the Sweating Process.

Powderly Replies to Webb

NEW YORK, August 23.—Powderly to-night wrote a reply to the statement of Vice President Webb, as follows:

"I see you have at last ventured to break the silence that sealed your lips in relation to the causes which led to the discharge of fifty or sixty of your employes. Your alleged explanation is even less creditable to you than the silence it has broken and does not in any way excuse the stand you have taken. Your statement is eminently worthy of a man who can see no use for investigation in cases of drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty and insubordination. All these men have the right to know whether they were discharged for cause. You cannot assert with any degree of accuracy that any one of these men was dismissed for the cause you set forth. You must depend on the statement made to you by your "subordinates, your superintendents and foremen." Let me do you the favor to show you what manner of men you have to rely on for your supply of truth. John Briggs is a foreman in the employ of your company. He has the duty of hiring and discharging workmen. Upon his word you decide the fate of poor fellows who appeal to you against the decision of said John Briggs. Appended to this communication you will find an affidavit from a number of employes of the New York Central which may cause unbiased people to think that drunkenness is excusable if the drunkard will only share his whiskey with the man who inspires your statements. You will furthermore learn that in order to be retained in the employ of 'the best corporation in America' to the men the poor laborers have to pay the bosses several dollars a month to get a favor from the man on whose statements you lean when asserting that you have the right to discharge a man for any one of the dozen causes without telling him which one applies to him. I must yet learn why our simple word, based on hearsay, should stand unquestioned, or that it should have any more weight than that of an honest working man.

For from five to twenty years the discharged men were in the employ of the company you represent but it was only when they joined the Knights of Labor that you discovered they were drunkards, incompetent and inattentive to duty.

"You continue to assert that there is nothing to arbitrate. Can you be so blinded by your associations and surroundings as not to realize that the traveling public ought to know which of these men are drunkards, which incompetent and so on, so they may not trust their lives in the hands of such characters, either in your service, should you see fit to again employ them, or in any other concern? Were you a student of economic questions, you would know what the sweating system means. You would know that it is classed among the worst features of the competitive system. Under your own nose, beneath your own eyes and carried on by the very men upon whose bare words you dismiss old employes, exists a form of the sweating system which finds a parallel only in that practiced on the sewing girls of London. In the face of the plain, statesman like words of your superior in office; Chauncey M. Depew, you deny the right of arbitration. Let me remind you, sir, that he does not, or did not, sustain you in the position you have assumed. Depew's words, spoken when the question of national arbitration was before the country, indicate where Depew stood at that day.

"You claim alone to have the rights in the matter and nothing but the fact that you are the possessor of immense wealth warrants you in taking the stand you have taken. The men who have located on the lines of the Vanderbilt system would not have done so had not the hope of obtaining and retaining employment been held out to them by the company. Having induced the workmen to make their homes on the lines of the road, the management of the concern is morally responsible for their presence at those points and should recognize that they have some rights in the premises, the least of which is to be heard in their own defense. The men whose words I never have had reason to doubt, make the statements to me that they were called up before their foreman or superintendent and asked if they were Knights of Labor, and when they frankly admitted that they were they were discharged. It is not arbitration only that you have refused. You have refused first to arbitrate; second, to investigate; third, to face those men in my presence and satisfy yourself whether your foremen told you the truth; fourth, you have defied the laws of the state in ignoring the board of mediation and arbitration; fifth, you have refused to listen to the voice of the public, which asks for simple justice and cares nothing for the personalities of either of the parties to the controversy; sixth and last, you have shown that humanity has no claims upon you whatever. You have refused to satisfy the men whom you have discharged, and that act will always stand at home to protest against your claim to true manliness. Had you satisfied the men, there would be nothing for us to ask. You are as much in duty bound to satisfy them in this matter as you are to satisfy the legally constituted authorities of the company."

Lost Their Lives in a Wreck.

DENVER, August 22.—Three men lost their lives and three others were seriously injured in a train accident on the Denver, Utah and Pacific road, a branch of the Burlington, at about noon to-day, near Lyons.

A freight loaded with stone was coming toward Denver, and when a mile and a half out from Lyons the engineer, E. Norton, discovered that the air brakes would not work and the train was uncontrollable on a down grade. Realizing the situation he called on the fireman, J. A. Miller, to jump for his life. Miller did so and received painful injuries. Engineer Norton followed and striking his head against rocks received injuries from which he died in an hour. James Consodine, the conductor, as soon as he became aware that the train was a runaway, jumped and received terrible injuries. J. R. Strayer, a brakeman, followed the conductor and is thought to be fatally hurt. B and Ferguson and W. Gurkea, two car repairers, also jumped from the train and both received fatal injuries.

The train continued on its wild career until the dump was reached when all the cars went over and were piled in a promiscuous mass of ruins. The force of the collision stopped the engine and it did not leave the track. A brakeman, who was on the engine, refused to jump with the engineer and fireman and escaped unhurt. The men killed were E. Norton, engineer; Bland Ferguson, car repairer; and W. Gurkea, car repairer. The men injured, and it is feared fatally, are: James Consodine, conductor; J. R. Strayer, brakeman; and James Miller, fireman.

The Raum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Commissioner Raum continued his testimony before the investigating committee to-day. He said that some of the money he had obtained from Lemon went into the refrigerator company, but declined to state how much.

Cooper presented an article, published in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette of June 9th, containing a denial of the truth of the charges brought by Cooper. The commissioner denied that the article had been prepared in his office and taken to General Boynton. He had a number of interviews about that time with newspaper men on this subject. The interview was, he said, substantially correct. The commissioner said that probably Lemon had spoken to him about advancing cases before he submitted his letter, certainly other attorneys had done so. As to the system of completed case files, the witness said that the pension office relied solely upon the certificate of the attorney who was assumed to be a creditable person, being credited by the courts, that the case was complete and ready for action. The commissioner produced a statement of the cases in the completed files, showing that there are now 15,564 such cases, including 800 of Lemon's cases. The pension firm which had presented the largest number of completed cases this month was Madring & Co., Cooper's friends. This concluded the commissioners' examination and Martin Bailey, chief of the law division of the pension bureau, was called.

Bailey gave testimony relative to the office practice, adding that no particular consideration had ever been shown in the treatment of Lemon's cases. This he knew absolutely. Commissioner Raum next produced the stock book of the refrigerator company and furnished lists of its stockholders which were verified by the committee. He testified that it contained the name of no employe in the pension office except his own and that no stock had ever been offered to any employe. Cooper declared that the preceding was ex parte evidence and that it was beneath the dignity of a member of congress or any respectable attorney to participate in such an investigation. (He had not been permitted to look at the stock book.) The committee offered to allow him to inspect the verified list, but he refused to do so unless he could obtain access to the book itself. The committee then adjourned to September 1st.

Alien Contract Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The amended alien contract labor law bill was presented in the house to-day from the committee on labor. Its principal features are: It is made unlawful on the part of an alien to enter the United States under any contract to perform labor or service; if masters of vessels shall bring any such alien into the United States they shall, besides being subject to a fine and imprisonment, be required to return the alien to the port of embarkation; it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to encourage any alien laborer, mechanic or artisan to emigrate from any foreign country to the United States by promises of employment through advertisement or otherwise. The provisions of the act shall not apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, regularly ordained ministers of the gospel, learned professors, for colleges and seminaries, or professional singers.

Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

DENVER, August 22.—Deputy Sheriff Rollins, while attempting to arrest a driver named Chappileau to-day, was compelled to use his gun to subdue the latter. Chappileau refused to hold up his team and offered resistance by beating the officer over the face and head with his whip. Finally, Rollins, unable to bring him to terms by main force, drew his revolver and fired, the ball it is thought penetrating the lungs. It is thought the man will die. Rollins gave himself up to the police.

Killed His Wife and Children.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., August 23.—A ranchman named Quinn, living twelve miles west of here, to-day killed his wife and five children with an axe. The bodies were horribly mutilated. The man was crazy and when discovered was eating the arm of one of the children. Quinn would allow no one to approach him and was nearly killed by one man in self defence.

Opposed to the Chinese.

PANAMA, August 15.—Ever since the flourishing days of the canal boom the isthmus has been overrun with Chinese emigrants, and at last the natives have taken it into their heads that these gentle brethren are more harm than beneficial to the country, and that their influx had better be put to a stop. With this object in view an anti-Chinese society has been established. Through the efforts of this society a memorial, numerously signed, has been forwarded to the national government, praying for the enactment of anti-Chinese laws. During a demonstration Sunday several Chinamen were pretty roughly handled.

Suno on the Track.

WASHINGTON PARK, August 23.—The event of the day was the trot of Suno, the famous California mare, to beat the four-year-old record of 2.[illegible], previously made by her, and the record of Maud S., if possible. Suno came to the post driven by the veteran, Charles Marvin. Her pace to the first quarter was terrific for a first quarter, she going the distance in 32 seconds, or a 2.08 gait. From there to the half the mare seemed to lose her speed, reaching the half pole in 1.05½. She went to the three-quarter pole in 1.39 and home in 2.1[illegible]. Marvin urged her greatly in the last quarter.

Palo Alto Wins.

WASHINGTON PARK, August 23.—The event of the day was the Palo Alto-Jack match race for a purse of $5000. The horses went to the post with Palo Alto the favorite. Palo Alto won the first heat by four lengths. The time was 2.18½. In the second heat Palo Alto was never headed and won by three-quarters of a length. The time was 2.15. Palo Alto won the third heat by three lengths in the unprecedented time, for the race, of 2.13, the fastest previous time in the race being made at the West Side Driving park by Maud S, beating Trinket in 2.13¼.

A Runaway Train.

EMIGRANT GAP, Cala., August 22.—This morning, the air brakes of a train standing at the summit, above Cascade, leaked and the train, consisting of a caboose and several cars, started down grade. At the base the train crashed into a freight, killing Conductors Kinsley and Connelly and Brakemen Beaver and Levin and badly injuring a couple of others. The Cascade station was thrown down a precipitous hill and it and seven cars were piled up in a mass. The Atlantic express and overland flyer were warned in time to avoid a frightful disaster.

The Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—General Nettleton said this afternoon that the silver purchases for the present month would be limited to a proportionate percentage of the total month's quota of 4,500,000 ounces, and that hereafter the amount purchased might be reckoned by the calendar months.

The amount of silver purchased to day was as follows: [illegible],000 ounces at 1.1[illegible] 8-10, 200,000 at 1.19 4-10 and 150,000 ounces at 1.19 5-10.

Massacred by Natives.

MELBOURNE, August 23.—Advices received here from the New Hebrides islands state that the natives of Ambas island massacred the crew of a German vessel. A French war ship subsequently shelled the villages on the island.

Advices from Samoa state that the consuls at Apia have issued a proclamation, in which they warned the natives against entering into intrigues to replace King Mataafa.

A New Veteran Association.

BOSTON, August 23.—Several representative Grand Army men in this city are promoting the formation of an encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, to be made up of withdrawals from the G. A. R., with the administration of whose affairs, it is stated, there is considerable dissatisfaction among the members. Drafted men and substitutes are not eligible to membership in the legion.

To Prevent Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduced in the house to-day a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that neither the United States nor any state shall pass a law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of a lottery or an organized scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.

Maniacs' Horrible Deed.

BUCKINGHAM, Que., August 23.—Yesterday Mrs. Cate went berry picking and left her child in charge of two boys who were deaf mutes and of unsound mind. On her return she found the deaf mutes had killed the child and partially eaten its body. The maniacs must have attacked the child shortly after the mother's departure.

A Teller's Misdeed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 22.—Frank M. Allen, teller of the Capital City bank, is reported short in his accounts to the amount of $40,000 or $45,000. Allen has been speculating in Rock Island stock with the bank's money and the fall in that stock at New York on Thursday caused him to make a confession of his shortage.

The Action Discontinued.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Judge Beach has entered an order in the supreme court discontinuing the action brought by Dudley to recover damage from George Jones, treasurer of the Times Publishing company, for alleged libel in publishing the "Blocks of Five" letter. The order was entered by consent of counsel.

Ontario's Crops.

TORONTO, Ont., August 22.—The Ontario department of agriculture has issued a bulletin in which it is estimated the yield of wheat exceeds that of last year by 57,000,000 bushels. Fall wheat, through most of western Ontario, is unusually fine and spring wheat will probably be better than fair. Barley is light.

Leprosy in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 23.—Several cases of leprosy have been discovered at Englishtown, Victoria county. The victims have been constantly associating with neighbors and it is feared the disease has been communicated to many people.

Discussing Inspection Measures.

PARIS, August 23.—At a meeting of the cabinet ministers to-day they discussed the measures which the American government proposes to adopt to insure the wholesome condition of salted meats at the time of export.

POWDERLY'S CONCLUSION.

Supreme Council of Railway Employes End their Session.

They Conclude that the Central Strike was Justifiable.

Powderly's Efforts to Secure Settlement Unanimously Endorsed.

Webb's Treatment of his Men Unequivocally Condemned.

Sargent to Powderly.

TERRE HAUTE, August 25.—At six o'clock this evening the following message was sent out by the council of railway employes, signed by President Sargent and Secretary Sheehan, to Powderly, at Albany: "The supreme council adjourned this afternoon, after carefully considering the strike in all its details. You will note the result of our deliberations in to-night's despatches, which it is hoped will meet with your approval. The council was unanimous in considering your position, and the grand executive board most earnestly hopes that the right which you are championing in the great conflict on the New York Central may finally and powerfully prevail."

The Council's Statement.

TERRE HAUTE, August 25.—The official statement of the council given to the Associated Press representatives is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COUNCIL UNITED ORDER RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

To All Laboring Organizations:

MEN AND BROTHERS—On the night of August 7th a strike began on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, involving about 800 men in the employ of the same road, who were members of the great labor organization known as the Knights of Labor. The reasons set forth by Powderly, chief executive of the order, may be summarized as follows:

Peremptory discharges of between 50 and 60 men, employes of the road and members of the Knights of Labor, without giving them any reason whatever for their discharge. Prior to the strike the men involved sought through representatives of the order to have their grievances adjusted, but their appeals being disregarded the strike was inaugurated. At this juncture, Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, entered upon the task of adjusting the difficulty and making such arrangements as would result in an honorable peace between the employes and the officials of the road; but his efforts were unavailing. Powderly, comprehending the purpose of H. Walter Webb, third vice president of the company, to make war upon the Knights of Labor and ultimately upon all labor organizations represented on his road, sought a conference with the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes. The request of Powderly was granted to the extent of four members of the council. The chief executives of the federated orders met him in the city of Buffalo, viz: F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and president of the supreme council; George W. Howard, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and vice president of the supreme council; S. E. Wilkinson, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Frank Sweeny, grand master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association.

At the conference with Powderly at Buffalo, the members of the supreme council became satisfied that the officials of the road, by every consideration of fair and honorable treatment of the labor organizations, should meet Powderly and adopt some just plan for the adjustment of the grievance of the striking employes. This conclusion having been reached the members of the supreme council, in response to a request of Powderly, extended their journey to New York to afford such aid as was in their power, to bring about a settlement between Vice President Webb, the officials having full authority on all matters pertaining to the strike, and Powderly having authority to negotiate such arrangements for the Knights as might end the dispute.

An interview having been secured, Powderly sought to have the men discharged heard in their own defense in the presence of Webb and himself. This fair and honorable proposition refused, Powderly proposed arbitration, which was also refused. There were other propositions made, Powderly having for its object an honorable settlement of the existing trouble, all of which were refused on the part of Webb. The members of the supreme council, while in Buffalo and New York, had ample opportunities to thoroughly inform themselves upon all matters concerning the strike. They saw and heard both sides. They appreciated the gravity of the situation, and comprehending the impending consequence to labor organizations, deemed it advisable to convene the supreme council for deliberation and such conclusions as the facts should warrant.

In response to an order of Sargent, president of the supreme council, that body convened in Terre Haute last Saturday and remained in session until noon to-day. In making their report to the council, the members who went to New York to confer with Powderly found all statements fully corroborated by facts. In an interview with Webb, he refused to entertain any proposition looking to a settlement of the difficulty. He would not arbitrate any question, nor make any explanation or concession whatever with regard to the discharged employes. He claimed the right to discharge employes at will without making an explanation or giving to the victims of his power any reasons for his despotic action. He would manage his road to suit himself without reference to any rights claimed by his employes or any rights claimed by labor organizations to interfere in the matter to protect their members. The council having heard the statements of its members, who had visited New York for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, exhaustively discussed every important proposition, and arrived at conclusions as follows:

First—That the position of the Knights of Labor as set forth by Powderly, general master workman, and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, meets with our unqualified approval.

Second—The course pursued by Webb towards Powderly and the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, evinces a purpose to disrupt and destroy labor organizations on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, as done by Austin Corbin on the Philadelphia and Reading.

Third—The policy of Webb is despotic to an extent that outrages every principle of American citizenship, and if generally adopted would, if successful, reduce American workingmen to a degraded condition of affairs.

Fourth—Webb by the employment of Pinkerton thieves, thugs and murderers, vile wretches from the slums and brothels of New York and other cities, to kill workingmen because they dared to protest against his rule and strike for their rights, is a crime of such enormity as will associate the name of Webb forever with those who, dressed in little brief authority, have used their money to secure power and degrade their fellow men.

Fifth—That the efforts now being put forth by Webb to destroy the Knights of Labor would, were the circumstances changed in like manner, be made to destroy the organizations of engineers, firemen and conductors, trainmen and switchmen, and if successful, it is only a question of time when similar effort will be made to seal the fate of other labor organizations.

Sixth—Webb, by the course he has pursued towards the Knights of Labor and representatives of labor organizations, has shown a total disregard of those principles of citizen sovereignty desired by every American worthy of the name, and considering only his money power and the corporate power of the company he represents, his acts, which speak louder than words, say in the language of W. H. Vanderbilt, once autocrat of the New York Central, "The public be damned."

Seventh—Webb supports this arrogant attitude towards workingmen and labor organizations by assuming that the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is private property, and that his acts in the treatment of his employes is in no sense a matter of public concern; that he can with impunity discharge men and remand them to idleness and poverty and render them homeless wanderers without giving any reason or explanation whatever for his conduct, disregarding the fact that the corporation for which he plays the autocrat is a thing created by laws in the making of which the men he seeks to degrade have a voice, which once united will bring his corporation to the bar of justice, where his millions and other millions he represents will cease to be potential in deciding questions of this kind.

In view of the foregoing facts, the supreme council puts upon record its unanimous and unqualified approval of the strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railway for the causes set forth by Powderly, as also the efforts made by Powderly to bring the strike to an honorable termination. In this general expression of approval of the action of the Knights of Labor, the course of Webb is as unequivocally condemned. The power of the supreme council in the matter of the strike has been exerted to aid the Knights of Labor through their representatives to secure recognition of their order by the officials of a rich and powerful corporation, to secure for workingmen victims of an autocrat power a hearing, and to perform such other kindly offices as were proper under the circumstances, demonstrating sympathy and good will, thereby aiding the Knights of Labor to bring the strike to a close upon principles of right and justice. In this the council met with failure, owing to the autocratic attitude of Webb.

It now becomes necessary for the supreme council to say that owing to the fact that the order of Knights of Labor is not a member of the federated orders of railway employes, the laws of the supreme council do not permit its doing more than it has done to aid the Knights of Labor and its inability to participate otherwise in the strike is now known and appreciated by Powderly.

Referring to the laws of the supreme council relating to strikes, the matter is concisely presented as follows: In the first place, if members of other organizations, on any railroad, have a grievance it is submitted to the public officers of the road by the local grievance committee. In event of failure to obtain satisfaction, the chief executive officer of the order having the grievance is called upon, and in connection with the committee seeks to amicably adjust the difficulty. If failure still attends the efforts to adjust the trouble then the supreme council is convened at the headquarters of the railroad officials, with whom a conference is requested to obtain a settlement alike just to all parties. If failure still follows the efforts to remove the cause of complaint and the council by unanimous vote decides the grievance to be of such gravity as to justify a strike, it is promptly ordered, in which event all of the members of the various organizations employed on the road where the grievance exists, viz: Firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, abandon their work.

In conclusion, the supreme council places upon record its high appreciation of the manliness of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central in their struggling to maintain principles sacred to every workingman on the continent and to all who love justice, and hope for the triumph of right over wrong as flagrant as ever stained the pages of history.

(Signed) FRANK P. SARGENT, President.

Attest: W. A. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

The Strike at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 25.—A few through freights were moved on the Delaware & Hudson this morning but no local freight has been sent out yet. Police are patrolling the yards of the company this morning. At a conference this afternoon 20 of the discharged men were closely questioned by Powderly, relative to the causes which they thought led to their dismissal. It is claimed many facts were brought out which tended to show that the discharges were the result of a preconcerted plan to drop all prominent leaders in the circle of Knights.

A preamble and resolution were adopted calling on the state board of arbitration to order prompt investigation of the existing difficulties, saying the strikers were ready and anxious for one. Before the meeting adjourned Powderly and Devlin addressed the delegates, outlining the course which would be pursued in case the federation did not order a general strike. The conference then adjourned sine die.

Powderly Claims a Victory.

ALBANY, August 25.—A monster mass meeting was held at the rink to-night which drew a larger crowd to that place than ever before entered the building. Powderly was received with a perfect tumult of applause. He said the strike already was won, and proclaimed it a victory. No man could say the cause was wrong. He said the loss on dressed beef alone on the road was $1,000,000 by actual count, while other accounts would foot up $2,000,000.

Through the Tunnel.

PORT HURON, Mich., August 25.—Workmen engaged upon the two ends of the St. Clair river tunnel, between Port Huron and Sarnia, Ont., shook hands with each other this morning under the St. Clair river and made the great subterranean highway echo with their cheers. This marks the completion of the greatest river tunnel in the world, and probably the greatest piece of engineering in this country. It is eleven feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge.

Freight Agents at Denver.

DENVER, August 25.—One hundred delegates to the sixth annual convention of contracting freight agents met in convention here to day. After other preliminary matters had been disposed of the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws were taken up for consideration, and the matter of changing the name of the association was also discussed, changing to "The Association of Railway Contracting Freight Agents of the Middle and Western States and Territories." The by-laws were thoroughly overhauled and several of the amendments adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up and resulted in the election of G. S. Rattle, of Chicago, president; Avery Moore, of Denver, connected with the Rock Island, vice president; and E. C. Smith, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Smith was the former secretary, and the office of treasurer was abolished and consolidated with the secretaryship. The place for holding the next annual convention was fully discussed, and Mackinac Island was the place agreed upon, the convention to be held on July 7, next. During the week several excursions will be made over the state.

The Stock Yards Strike.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Nothing definite has developed in the stock yards strike this morning. Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were very heavy. Swift and Nelson Morris have shut down their houses and 5000 men are forced to remain idle, as there is nothing for them to do. It is expected some of the roads will attempt to handle a portion of the fresh meat that is in danger of spoiling. If they do it will probably precipitate trouble.

This afternoon the strikers' committee reported to the strikers that the switchmen had decided to accept the proposition of the switchmen for an advance of wages. The superintendent of the stock yards was notified that everything would be moving in an hour. If the men should refuse to accept this, their own, proposition, the railroad companies will run the yards with their own crews.

Destitution in Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Platt, chairman of the committee on territories, laid before the senate a letter from Secretary Noble, transmitting the following telegram from Kingfisher, Oklahoma:

After many days of house-to-house inspection I find fully one third the people need aid; two-thirds of the farmers need seed wheat, many are now in want of food; nothing to sell, prospects gloomy; extreme south of the territory not quite so bad.

(Signed) THOMAS J. NEHALL, Special Land Inspector.

Secretary Noble says the department has no resources with which to relieve destitution, and the only course is to lay the information before congress.

Holshay Determined to Die.

MARQUETTE, Mich., August 25.—Holshay, the bandit, made another unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in prison last night. He was found lying in an unconscious condition from loss of blood, having severed the arteries of his wrist with a knife secured from a slop bucket. His scalp was also reduced to pulp from attempts to dash out his brains on the prison wall.

Death of a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Representative Lewis F. Watson, of Warren, Pa., dropped dead in the Botanical gardens at the foot of the capitol grounds this morning of heart disease.

The State Institute.

The Teachers' Institute of the Third Normal district closed in Pueblo Saturday, after a very interesting and instructive session extending over two weeks. There were a large number of teachers present from El Paso county and they occupied a very prominent part in the proceedings of the institute.

A series of resolutions was adopted, one of which thanked the Rapid Transit company of this city for their reduced rates upon the occasion of the teachers' picnic in Cheyenne canons and another thanking the board of education of Colorado Springs for their invitation to hold the institute here next season. The invitation was accepted and the session will probably be held in the new High school building if it is completed in time.

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THE REAR GUARD'S TALE

BILL NYE WRITES OF THE CONEY ISLAND RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Emin Tutewiler Would Have Been Relieved if He Hadn't Taken the Four o'Clock Boat for Home—The Explorers Set Right Before the Public.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

So many conflicting stories are now afloat regarding the conduct of the rear guard of the expedition which started out last July for the relief of Emin Tutewiler, who was supposed to be somewhere in the jungles of interior Coney Island or Far Rockaway, that I make bold to write this defense of myself and our party in order that history may, as Emerson says, give us a fair show.

Early in June we received permission from Mr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, to explore the interior of Coney Island, if we would give it back again, and I began to look about me for a suitable company of men to assist me. My first selection consisted of Mr. Owen S. Kinney, whose middle initial sometimes adheres to his behindest name, but who is a loyal gentleman whose clothes fit me. I owe him much which I cannot ever repay, but he agrees to let me off if I speak kindly of him in my writings.

I was also so fortunate as to secure the services of Eli H. Jaggs, professor of horsemanship at the Central Park Academy of Equestrianism; also the author of "How to Overcome the Riding Habit," cloth fifty cents, paper two bits. He was secured partially because of his political influence and also because he is a thorough connoisseur of spoopiu.

He said he would go cheerfully. Beside these two I also invited Mr. Sawdorf Astor-Plaice, of Lennox. He is not large physically, but he has a brain which is what might be called a teeming brain. When he is thinking real earnestly, if you go quite close to his brain you can hear it purr. I never saw such a brainy chap as he is. His thoughts sometimes run he like a telegraph pole, he thinks so hard. I selected him because I wanted a bunch of picked men, and any one could see that he was a picked man to just look at him. He seemed somehow to have been picked too soon. He took a banjo with him.

That also was picked. Before we had fairly started he got everything about him to harmonize by having his pockets picked.

My next thought was to procure the needful food supply for our long journey, and obtain permission of my paper to draw on it whenever I needed any money. I also wrote an editorial regarding my sagacity and things, leaving it to be printed on the day of my departure.

I now began to look about me for bod and whang whang, jingsang and colored beads to be used for purposes of traffic. My first purchase consisted of a small hamper of Rockford cheese, which is an anti-scorbutic and also insures absolute isolation to its happy possessor. I fully believe that the Rockford cheese—giving it the Anglicized spelling, for I am always kind to the Rockford and Limburger cheeses, never laying a hand on eyether of them otherwise than in kindness—I say that the Rockford cheese, aside from the Excelsior stench works east of Newark, has no living rival. And I would also add that its dead rivals would do well to look carefully after their laurels. So I got a hamper of this cheese with a little damper in the top which I could open whenever I wanted a little solitude.

I also procured some biltong and a small mill to use in grinding mealie, against the time when we should be beyond the reach of Acker, Merrall & Condit's delivery wagons. I took with me in my inside pocket a small autograph album which I purposed getting Emin Tutewiler to write into as soon as we had relieved him. I said little to my chief, who had preceded me via Ocean Grove and Cape May; but it was my idea while he was thus leisurely scouting through the game country and tracing the sources of the Passaic to quietly slip in and relieve Emin Tutewiler myself, thus compelling my chief to play the rear guard act and give me an opportunity by means of a stereopticon and lecture to do a good business with the Young Men's Christian association on my return.

THE START.

Mr. Astor-Plaice said that he would advise me to procure two or three gun bearers who were familiar with the interior and who had become acclimated. I therefore secured two gun bearers for my own use named Sandy Williams and Congo Briggs. I got them of Sir George Pullman, who said he did not want them any more. One of them had lost a cake of soap somewhere between Fort Wayne and Chicago, and although he had looked very diligently over every inch of the ground he could not find it, so Sir George had to bounce him for the example and in order to preserve the discipline. Congo Briggs had thoughtlessly shut up one of the director's children in an upper berth and forgotten about it till he got into Forty-second street, where the parents discovered that they were short one child.

Our start was auspicious. I had armed myself with an elephant gun and an express rifle, which with my hat box and an oil stove were in the hands of my gun bearers. We carried with us a few macadamized sea biscuit and some impervious pie in a shawl strap, in case we should not find any pie trees in bearing on our arrival in the interior. We sailed on the 16th, and touched at Red Gate on the same day, taking this way out in order to head off Emin Tutewiler, whom I had some fears might, via Newport and the steamer Pilgrim, get home before the relief expedition got to him.

The head of the expedition has stated in one of his magazine articles that we lost away too much time at Far Rockaway, and also took two-thirds of the spoopiu designated for the entire enterprise, so that he ran short a little south of Red Bank, and was thus compelled to stop and go into camp for over a week until four pagazis could be sent back for more spoopiu, for which he had to pay the exorbitant price of sixteen cloth per piambo. I do not know how much a piambo is, neither cloth I recx a plain, low price recx. I know that we did not stay any longer than necessary at Far Rockaway, as some of our party had to get some laundry work done there before we could proceed to the interior. One of our gun bearers also became violently ill at that place from eating the rind of a watermelon that had been prostrated by the heat.

HUNTING THE ELEPHANT.

So far as the spoopiu is concerned, we took what Mr. Jaggs thought would be necessary, thinking that the main expedition, perhaps, had made other arrangements. I also remained a day or two longer at Far Rockaway than had at first been intended, partly because I did not know but that Emin might be disguised and stopping there, and partly because I wanted to.

On arriving at Coney Island I intended to leave Mr. Owen S. Kinney in charge of Manhattan Beach, Mr. Jaggs in charge of Brighton Beach, and with Mr. Sawdorf Astor-Plaice to push on along the low flat country lying between Pernambuco point and the West End, for thus I would cut Emin off from other relief expeditions unless they should come in via the iron steamboat or per droska from Brooklyn.

We had only proceeded a little way to the westward when one of our Wangwana was taken with violent retchings and paroxysms, caused, as I afterward learned, by overeating the luscious but unripe dingle dangle fruit of the island, which grows in great abundance to the southward and resembles our American popcorn ball. I administered a box of large navy blue pills made by a dealer on Broadway whose name and check I did not get in time for use in this report. These pills are about the size of a brass thimble, and I think are called the ne plus ultra, or seek no further, pill. It is by far the most painful and painstaking pill, I think, that I have ever used in my African explorations. No matter how far I would go into the interior this pill was there, like my good angel, urging me and cheering me to go still farther.

This delay, caused by the illness of Congo Briggs, necessitated our return to Brighton Beach, where I was also compelled to draw on our paper for more cloth. This consumed time and money, but I felt confident that if I could reach the West End before autumn with my lustily celebrated remedy I could certainly relieve Emin Tutewiler before the main expedition got there.

My delay was also fortunate, I may add, for during my stay I met the great Aruwimi chief, Croker, who came to the coast at this time. He is the head of the powerful tribe of the Aruwimis which dwells to the northward, and which gets its name from a part of its war cry, which is this:

"Aruwimi or Aginme?"

This is uttered in a strong, guttural tone of voice, and serves to encourage and unite the tribe much more than Conjunctio firmax, which is the motto of the Buttermakers' union, of Orange county.

After a week's rest, during which our supply of whang leather spaghetti and durable pie gave out, so that we were obliged to resort to the hunting case oyster and the wall eyed clam, we procured a wad of mealie, a bag of spoopiu and resumed our journey. We entered the poorly ventilated jungle on the following evening, and camped beneath a huge axle tree, which was loaded with Vienna bread fruit. I must here mention that this whole country would be far more healthful if the jungles could be better ventilated. As is well known, the elephant and other noxious fauna penetrate the jungles and sleep there nights, sometimes as high as three or four in a bed. They get up in the morning, and go away without doing their chamberwork with any degree of care or airing the jungle even, forgetting that it must be again occupied on the following night. As soon as the cannibals of Coney Island, who live off each other are shown the method of salvation and its absolute freedom from duties and imposts, I hope that philanthropists will call their attention to ventilation. Those who may have had charge of elephants for any length of time, and been thus compelled to room with them, will remember with what patchy of diligence and with what laziness of neglect they bathed their feet. This in their home life gives the jungle an elephantine flavor which is found to keep many of our tropical missionary cakes in the background for years.

We had a pretty tough journey over the entire trip, but made our trusty gun bearers do all the work while we did the best we could. We were sustained and soothed during this trying ordeal by the knowledge that we were doing a good deed and also that there was nothing for us to do at home.

On the 28th of July the largest elephant I had ever seen rove in sight, and in an hour's time we had struck his spoor. I directed my trusty gun bearer to get ready with the express rifle loaded with double pointed tacks and barbed wire, and also to load up the elephant gun, as the animal seemed now ready to charge, which in less time than it takes me to write it he had done.

I was somewhat disappointed in the power and extent of his charge, however, as I remarked to Congo Briggs at the time, for it was really a very reasonable charge indeed.

In a short time we had reached the point where I was sure we would run across the spoor of Emin Tutewiler. I began to inquire of the natives and to look about me on every hand, but I could get no clew of him whatever until dark, when a native who came to my tent with some tulu, which he offered to exchange for colored beads and a small Bible which I was reading, gave me my first news of Emin. He said, which I afterward found to be true, that Emin had heard that he was shortly to get relieved, and so he took the 4 o'clock boat home.

The above is written in good faith, in order that the public may understand the true inwardness of this expedition, and in order that my trusty fellow travelers, who paid their own expenses and took their lives in one hand, as it were, and their washing in the other, may stand before the public in their true lights, and not suffer the grave injustice which others have sought to thrust upon them. Whilst we did not relieve Emin Tutewiler, we had it there for him if he chose to accept it. He could take it or he could let it alone. We do not go around coaxing people to be discovered and relieved by us.

Both Mr. Jaggs and Mr. Sawdorf Astor-Plaice will deliver a few lectures this coming season on "Insect Life on the Congo, and How to Snare Elephants." Letters addressed to my care will be just as safe as they would anywhere.

BILL NYE,
Late Chief of the Rear Guard of the Emin Tutewiler Relief Expedition.

Life at Sassnitz.

New York Tribune.

A correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung describes the daily life of the German empress and the five little princes at Sassnitz, where they have been staying. Every day schools and other institutions in the neighborhood make trips to Sassnitz to see the empress and her boys, and there are plenty of opportunities for doing so, for the empress is as fond of being on the water as the emperor himself. The empress has already been several times on the beach, together with the princes; the four elder boys wear blue sailor suits and straw hats with long ribbons. Prince Oscar, the youngest, who is dressed all in white, is carried about by the nurse. The princes climb about among the stones, trying to find curious stones or other treasures of the deep. The empress herself takes part in this search as well as in the other amusements of the princes on the beach. The thoughtfulness of the empress was shown in a little incident which occurred a few days ago. She had come down to the beach with her four sons—the crown prince had remained at home for lessons—and was sitting down under a the old beech not far from the bathing place for gentlemen. The policeman would not let the gentlemen pass who were on their way to the cabins. When the empress noticed that one of the latter was carrying a bathing towel she made inquiries, and was informed that some of the gentlemen were on their way to the bathing place; she got up at once and sent an apology to the would-be bathers to the effect that "she had no known it was the hour for bathing." The princes were also called away, and Prince Eitel marched off whistling a merry tune. The empress keeps to her habit of rising early, and the two eldest princes take a hot sea bath every morning at 8 o'clock; in a few days' time the empress hopes also to begin sea bathing. The costumes worn by the empress are as simple as possible. As a rule she wears a black woolen dress, a close fitting jacket, and a large straw hat trimmed with black ribbon.

Somebody's Sturgeon Has Escaped.

Astorian.

Captain Dixon, of the steamer Fisher, yesterday brought up a sturgeon which had been caught in the last trap at the mouth of the Columbia, almost to the ocean. The peculiarity about the fish is that there was attached to him a chain nearly five feet long, about the size of a halter chain. He had been caught before, and on the under side of his mouth a hole had been cut. Through this the chain had been passed and through a ring on the end of the chain, thus forming a bow knot or noose around his under lip. Then he had evidently been fastened to a pole or stake with a rope attached to the end of the chain.

After the rope broke the fish was at liberty to leave, and how long he has been swimming with the chain hanging to his mouth is a mystery. If any of our exchanges know where the fish has escaped from, or when, and will state it, it may form an interesting item as to how long the fish carried the chain, and where he has been traveling.

The sturgeon was quite poor, and one of his fins was partially worn off by the rubbing of the chain, showing that he had traveled with it a long time.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have had such success with Victor Tissot's charming book of travel, "Unknown Switzerland," that they are about to bring out for the autumn an *edition de luxe* containing sixteen photographs of scenery in Switzerland.

THE KING OF GREECE.

Special of the Home Life of King George of Greece.

Does Figure the Duke of Sparta and Prince George.

The Royal Palace at Athens and the Royal Family.

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ATHENS, August 2.—As the visitor enters the Place de la Constitution, the fashionable square of Athens, he sees before him an immense structure, white, glaring and unsightly, which at first sight he would probably imagine to be a barrack, a hospital, or some other public edifice designed rather for utility than ornament. Such is the Greek royal palace, a building with perhaps less claim to architectural merit than any other princely home in Europe. The interior is scarcely more inviting than the exterior; a portico with marble pillars, too low to produce anything like an imposing effect, forms the entrance to a somewhat gloomy hall. To the right are the private apartments of the royal family; to the left, a staircase leading up to the grand reception rooms. The latter are large and lofty, but furnished in bad taste with an excess of gilding and bright color. The ante-room to the throne room contains some well executed portraits of the heroes of the great Revolution, fierce looking warriors, with tremendous mustachios, and bearing a whole arsenal of weapons in their belts. Here too may be seen some tattered Turkish and Greek flags—remnants of the heroic defense of Missolonghi. The private apartments face west and command a charming view over a well laid out garden to the beautiful columns of the round temple of Olympian Jupiter, beyond which, in the far distance, can be seen the blue waters of the Gulf of Aegina and the ragged hills of historic Salamis.

The garden which surrounds the Palace on two sides is a chef d' oeuvre of the art of imitating nature—one can wander in its delightful shady recesses, where the nightingales sing during the summer months, without noticing anything to suggest that every tree has been planted with consummate design, and every path traced with a view to effect. Among the groves are some interesting antiquities which have been found on the spot—among them a beautiful mosaic pavement of a Roman bath, as fresh and original in color to-day as it was two thousand years ago. The charming garden is the creation of Queen Amelie, wife of the late King Otho; here she was wont to spend much of her time, tending the plants and the flowers, and eagerly observing the growth of the trees—for trees were then, and, indeed, are still, rather a rarity in the dry parched neighborhood of Athens. But as, before the trees had grown sufficiently to give the needed shade, King Otho was driven from Greece, and poor Queen Amelie had to depart from the much loved garden, which she had planted for others to enjoy.

The royal family remain at Athens during the winter and early spring, entertaining hospitably and rendering themselves easily accessible to all their subjects. In the month of May, however, they remove to Tatoi, a beautiful mountain valley about twelve miles from Athens. Here King George has purchased a large estate, which includes many extensive forests, and has built a charming country residence somewhat in the style of a French chateau. Its windows command a lovely view of the plain of Attica, with the city and the Acropolis in the foreground, and the sea with the distant mountains of the Morea on the horizon. Nothing can be more beautiful than the walks and drives in this wild and picturesque district. The king is determined to preserve the seclusion of the neighborhood, and with this object has forbidden the erection of houses on the estate. There is only one little hotel near the royal farm; the accommodation is limited, and visitors are not allowed to remain more than three nights. The solitude at Tatoi is in great contrast with the pleasant social life at Sinaia, the mountain abode of the king and queen of Roumania, who delight to have their subjects round them. Here numerous beautiful villas and handsome hotels have sprung up in the romantic valley in the midst of the Carpathians, and the whole of the aristocracy of Bucharest, as well as the diplomatic corps, spend the summer in this picturesque and salubrious neighborhood. It is to be regretted that Tatoi cannot become the Sinaia of Athens.

King George, of Greece, a son of the present king of Denmark, is now in his forty-fifth year. He is brother of the Princess of Wales and the Czarina of Russia, while his eldest son, the Duke of Sparta, is married to a sister of the German emperor. The Greek royal family is thus closely related to three of the greatest dynasties in Europe, and great hopes have been built upon the circumstance by Greek patriots, who look forward to powerful support at the time, which cannot be far distant, when the question of the annexation of Crete, and of the Greek portions of Macedonia and Albania, comes to the foreground. King George, though not a profound politician, is a man of great tact and *savoir faire;* he knows how to hold an even hand between political parties, by no means an easy task in Greece, where the struggle for place and power surpasses anything known in Europe; and his personal affability and good nature is so great that he conquers the hearts even of those who have felt the bitterness of political defeat. His trials have been many and great, for the Greeks are an unruly, undisciplined people, violently democratic in sentiment, and always ready to clamor for his abdication whenever anything ruffles their *amour propre.* Yet King George has held his ground for more than a quarter of a century, and he is undoubtedly as popular in Greece as any monarch could be amongst a people which now, as in ancient times, is impatient of all restraint and extremely fickle in its political affections.

In the autumn of every year King George goes for some months to Copenhagen on a visit to his father, the king of Denmark. The Danish royal family is united by the strongest bonds of affection; and at this time every year the family group is joined by the czar and the czarina and the Princess of Wales. The absence of the king sometimes gives rise to unfavorable comment in Greece, but it must be said that his majesty deserves his holiday. During the winter and spring King George makes frequent tours in his dominion in order to inform himself of the state of the country. In the course of a recent journey in the Morea an incident occurred which serves to indicate his good sense as well as his kindness of heart. In that part of Greece family feuds are frequent, and often lead to terrible acts of vengeance and bloodshed. While the king was traveling through a lonely district, a group of peasants in the wildest excitement, stopped his carriage and told him that a house close by had been broken into and three of its inmates mortally wounded. They implored him to proceed to the spot, but the king wisely refrained from doing so. He immediately, however, sent an aide-de-camp to make inquiries, and ordered his own physician, who was traveling with the suite, to proceed at once to the assistance of the dying men. Shortly afterwards, having ascertained that the unfortunate family was in needy circumstances, he made a liberal grant of money from his private purse towards the maintenance of its surviving members.

Queen Olga, the daughter of a Russian grand duke, was at first supposed to take some part in Russian political intrigues, but her majesty in reality takes little interest in politics and now wholly devotes herself to works of beneficence and charity. Scarcely a day passes that she does not visit some hospital or other charitable institution; she seats herself by the beds of the sick, addressing them in words of kindest sympathy, and often bringing them flowers which are treasured afterwards with the fondest remembrance. When recently a Russian sailor was wounded mortally by an accident at the Peiraens, her majesty went daily to the bedside of her fellow countryman, and nursed him with all the tenderness of a mother. By such acts as these Queen Olga has won all hearts, and has set an excellent example which cannot fail to be followed by the womanhood of Greece. Her majesty, who is of the Orthodox faith, attends a religious service every morning in a quaint little chapel on the top floor of the palace—it is built in the form of an ordinary Greek church, with a dome in the centre, and contains a massive font of solid silver, in which the members of the Greek royal family are baptized.

The king and queen have a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. The heir apparent, who has received the title of Duke of Sparta, is now in his twenty-second year. He is of medium height, of a thoughtful and somewhat serious temperament, and rather reserved in manner. He is fully conscious of the heavy responsibility of his future position, and spares no pains to make himself a worthy successor to his father. Though somewhat shy and retiring in disposition, he is nevertheless popular in Athenian society, and his popularity is shared by his young wife, the Princess Sophia, sister of the Emperor William and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, whose frank simplicity and unaffected kindness of manner have made her a general favorite. An interesting event is soon expected in the household of the young couple, and the Empress Frederick of Germany is soon to arrive in Athens in order to be present on this important occasion.

Prince George, the second son of the king and queen, is as great a contrast as can be imagined to his elder brother. Though scarcely in his twentieth year, he is already more than six feet in height, he is fair haired, with a handsome countenance and a lively, good humored expression. He is gay sometimes, even boisterous, in manner, and seems to overflow with animal spirits. Prince George is in the navy and takes a delight in his profession. He has already shown a capacity for seamanship which has won the admiration of officers and sailors alike. A single instance may be given of his ability in handling a ship. Not many weeks ago he was in command of a gunboat on her way from Nauplia to the Peiraeus. When nearing the latter port a large fleet of fishing vessels was found to be at anchor near the mouth of the harbor. It was usual, under such circumstances, to proceed at half speed, but Prince George insisted on going full speed, and undertook to steer the ship with his own hands, guiding her with the utmost dexterity through the narrow passages between the vessels without even fouling a cable, while officers and men looked on with mingled alarm and admiration. It is easy to see that Prince George is a promising sailor, and that his natural intrepidity will inspire confidence into all who are under his command.

On the whole, it may be said that the Greek royal family, both in its sense of public duty and in its domestic virtues, is worthy of the position it occupies, and that it is fitted in the future to preside over the development of the Hellenic race and to guide it to a brilliant destiny.

E. D. BOURCHIER,
Eastern Correspondent London Times.

A Business View of It.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 23, 1890.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

I have read with interest Colonel Ensign's always candid letter and also the letter of "An Independent Citizen" upon the subject of an electric railway in South Cheyenne canon. It is a surprise to me that more equally candid and independent persons have not responded to the invitation of the GAZETTE and expressed opinions upon the topic so vital with interest to the people of our city.

I cannot believe that either of the above letters will represent the sentiments of a majority of our citizens when they have thought the subject over, and I wish therefore to say a word, not as a plea for the rapid transit company, nor for those whose means of leisure enable them to visit our suburban resorts when and as they please, but for those whose hours of recreation must always be limited and often arranged by previous appointment.

We believe the resolution introduced by Alderman Rouse at a late meeting of the city council was as regards the interests of this greater number both sensible and timely. We doubt whether any undue haste is or has been contemplated; at any rate it has placed before us the first practical solution which has been offered, of a most vexed question. Objections are of course in order, but what is more in order is a better plan, if there is any, which will entitle the discover to a consideration which none of the objections so far can claim.

South Cheyenne canon is now in the control of an individual who charges an exorbitant toll and practices neither civility to visitors nor shows a reasonable regard for their comfort and convenience. The county commissioners will not condemn a right of way through the canon and the city cannot without a special act of the legislature, and if this were secured the prospect of its being realized, with the expense that must follow, seems to me a far off realization. The resolution of Alderman Rouse contemplates giving the rapid transit company a right of way across city property provided said company secure and maintain a right of way through the canon for itself and for foot passengers. It may be safely assumed that our city council, which errs, if at all, on the side of conservatism, will grant no such valuable franchise without placing about it all reasonable and proper limitations, covering rates, cutting of trees, disfiguring the rocks, care of the canon and other important matters.

Since contemplating this letter I have been twice up the canon. On one trip I heard a woman protesting against paying toll for a little two-year-old girl who must be carried most of the way by her mother, and was asked at three different times on my return trip, by visitors on the way up, how far they could go without being again mulcted. As I walked up the mountain stream, its course clogged with old papers, bottles, melon rinds and the remnants of lunches for the season, so that the idea of drinking of its waters was repugnant; passed a lunch stand with its advertisements painted on the rocks round about, and along a road so foul with offal that "wary walking" was continually required. It occurred to me to salute and ask the various groups I met whether any of the sentiments which the canon inspired would be marred if there passed along it a well appointed electric railway. The invariable reply was "no," and this reply was so frequently elicited that the conclusion seemed irrisistible that none of "the feeble minded" referred to by an independent citizen were that day seeking nature's solitudes in the canon.

We suggest that the GAZETTE send a representative to the canon to canvass in behalf of this unfortunate class and publish the results.

For ourselves we believe the city has now a chance to make a contract, which will, in the most effectual manner under the circumstances feasible, do away with most of the many disagreeable accompaniments of a trip to the canon and give us the cheapest, quickest, cleanest and most agreeable method of enjoying the resort. The city has before it an important business problem, in the solution of which, business considerations outweigh a thousand times all possible sentimental issues.

WALTER C. FROST.

James Parton, the biographical writer, who used to go to Newburyport, Mass., from New York to spend his summers, has made that place his permanent home. He continues to spend five or six hours a day in writing and study and is reported in vigorous health.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the American novelist, was recently married to Dr. Teufel, of Stuttgart, one of the most eminent practitioners of Germany.

THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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Three months.....2 50 One month..........1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DENVER, Colo., July 22, 1890.

In accordance with the instructions of the Republican State Central committee the convention of the republican party of Colorado is hereby called to meet at Denver on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following candidates for state offices to be filled at the state election, to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890, to-wit:

One Representative in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States.

One Governor of the State of Colorado.

One Lieutenant Governor of the State of Colorado.

One State Treasurer.

One Secretary of State.

One Auditor of State.

One Attorney General.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Two Regents State University.

One Chairman of the State Central Committee and one committeeman from each county in the state to constitute the Republican State Central committee for the ensuing two years.

To transact such other business as may properly come before such convention.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Arapahoe	117	Larimer	15
Archuleta	1	La Plata	10
Baca	4	Las Animas	29
Bent	11	Lincoln	4
Boulder	[illegible]	Logan	10
Chaffee	15	Mesa	6
Cheyenne	4	Montrose	7
Clear Creek	14	Montezuma	4
Conejos	12	Morgan	5
Costilla	7	Ouray	12
Custer	8	Otero	6
Delta	5	Park	10
Dolores	4	Phillips	6
Douglas	6	Pitkin	18
Eagle	[illegible]	Prowers	4
Elbert	9	Pueblo	25
El Paso	24	Rio Blanco	4
Fremont	13	Rio Grande	7
Garfield	14	Routt	6
Gilpin	12	Saguache	8
Gunnison	11	San Juan	6
Grand	4	San Miguel	7
Hinsdale	4	Sedgwick	5
Huerfano	10	Summit	9
Jefferson	12	Washington	9
Kit Carson	4	Weld	20
Kiowa	4	Yuma	5
Lake	31		

Where proxies are given the holder of such proxy must be an actual resident of the county for which the proxy is given.

WOLFE LONDONER,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
WILL J. ORANGE, Secretary.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
EL PASO COUNTY.
COLORADO SPRINGS, August 14, 1890.

In pursuance of the action of the republican county central committee, a convention of the republican party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet in Court House hall in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1890, as follows:

One state senator.

Two representatives.

One county commissioner.

Also for the purpose of selecting twenty-four (24) delegates to represent said county at the republican state convention to be held in Denver, Colorado, on September 17th, 1890, to nominate candidates for the state offices in accordance with the call for said state convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The several precincts are entitled to the following representation:

Precinct No. 1, Easton	2
" " 2, Table Rock	2
" " 3, Monument	3
" " 4, Husted	1
" " 5, Colorado City—	
Ward 1	4
Ward 2	7
Precinct No. 6, Colorado Springs—	
Ward 1	5
Ward 2	7
Ward 3	5
Ward 4	5
Ward 5	4
Ward 6	2
Precinct No. 7, Fountain	2
" " 8, El Paso	1
" " 9, Summit Park	2
" " 10, Florissant	3
" " 11, Manitou	7
" " 12, Four Mile	1
" " 13, Sun View	1
" " 14, Edgerton	1
" " 15, Big Sandy	1
" " 16, Templeton	2
" " 17, Franceville	1
" " 18, Falcon	3
" " 19, Divide	2
" " 20, Roswell	2
" " 21, Palmer Lake	2
" " 22, Green Mountain Falls	1
" " 23, Calhan	1

The committee respectfully recommend that the several precincts hold their primaries on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

M. W. EVERLETH,
Chairman.

Commissioner Smith is using to good advantage his newspaper experience. He advertises in the St. Louis papers the Colorado exhibit, which will probably have more attention for its merit than any exhibit at St. Louis.

It is settled that the force bill will not come up this session of congress. This also settles the leadership of Messrs. McKinley, Reed and Lodge. The republican party wants something better than two by four politicians.

The inaction, petty disputes and disgraceful squabbles of the house of representatives cannot fail to disgust the American people. Its members are gaining neither party strength nor personal credit, and adjournment will be received with general approval.

The new cruiser Charleston is in Alaskan waters under sealed orders, and her object and movements are exciting considerable interest in Canadian official circles. The present condition of the Behring sea dispute is far from satisfactory. England insists on settlement by arbitration, which Blaine evidently will not accept, and which is feared by Canada.

The county commissioners have redistricted the county for county commissioners' districts. Their action will be generally endorsed. The only consideration that moved the commissioners was to give a fair representation to the people of this county on the board on the basis of the last census. As far as the present county commissioners are concerned it will make no difference, for they each represent one of the new districts.

Some days ago the bricklayers of New York decided to "boycott" two or three manufacturers of brick because these manufacturers employed non-union men. It occurred to the brick manufacturers that they too might try a "boycott," so that an order has been issued to all manufacturers not to sell brick to any contractors who will not buy of the boycotted firms. It is thought that this will throw out of employment about one hundred thousand laborers in New York city.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Pueblo Chieftain, seems to be a good deal worried regarding the candidate brought out by the GAZETTE for secretary of state. It is worthy, however, of notice by the Chieftain that the candidate has not yet abandoned the field. The Chieftain has brought out two candidates for this campaign: one for secretary of state and one for governor. Both very promptly withdrew. It begins to look as if, even in the Chieftain's own town, its opposition was of more value than its friendship.

With this issue of the GAZETTE Mr. E. M. Cooke severs his connection with it, very much to the regret of all his associates. Mr. Cooke became connected with this paper in the fall of 1888. His genial, courteous manner has in this short time won for him a very enviable position in the community. His talent and industry have also contributed in no small measure to the improvement of the GAZETTE in various ways in the last two years. He leaves to accept the position of private secretary to Governor Cooper. The sincere good wishes for his future prosperity go with him from every person connected with this office.

The special attention of the republican voters of the county is directed to the changes made to-day in the call for the convention as regards the representation. Heretofore the basis of representation has been twenty-five, but the last convention decided to change it to thirty-five and it was so ordered. By error the call this year was issued and published with the representation reckoned on the old basis and this is now corrected in the call printed on this page. This correction also involves the call for the primaries of Precinct No. 6, to elect the delegates to the county convention. Both calls are now published correctly.

The most disappointed section of the country about the census of 1890 is the south. Several southern states expected a large increase. For instance, Alabama on account of the development of her coal and iron interests; Georgia on account of the development of her manufacturing; Tennessee because of the development of her coal and iron interests; Missouri because of her general prosperity and because it is the richest state in the union, and Texas because it has more unoccupied land than any state in the union. Yet none of them have the average increase except Texas whose increase is a little more than a third. Alabama has barely an increase of twenty per cent, while Georgia and Tennessee have an increase of less than twenty per cent, and Missouri of barely ten per cent. Does not this show that there is fully as much need of change of public sentiment in the south itself as change of public sentiment in the north towards the south?

The announcement of the State Normal school at Greeley has been issued by the board of trustees and faculty. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of October. Tuition will be free to all residents of the state and non-residents will be received on the payment of a reasonable fee, the amount of which has not yet been fixed. The purpose of the school is defined in the act of the general assembly creating it, and it is to give "instruction in the science and art of teaching with the aid of a suitable practice department and in such branches of knowledge as shall qualify teachers for their profession." Everything has been done by the trustees to have the school fitted in every way to carry out this purpose. A diploma from the institution will be a license to teach in the state and it is hoped by the management to make the diplomas such a guarantee of professional ability as to command the confidence of school boards throughout the state. The opening of this normal school marks an important epoch in the educational history of Colorado and it is destined to be an important factor in the future in the making of that history.

THE SAFER COURSE.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Walter C. Frost regarding the South Cheyenne canon controversy. Mr. Frost has a large financial interest in the prosperity of the city and his opinion therefore should have weight, but we cannot agree with his judgment in regard to this matter. If there was no possible chance of the city's obtaining a title to this property, the situation would be different. But we think it is too much for any man to assume that the city will not ever have title to this property. It was necessary to pass a special act of the legislature and also to have a special vote of the people in order to purchase North Cheyenne canon. In the case of South Cheyenne canon it would probably be impossible for us to get any proposition from the owner and therefore it will require condemnation proceedings to obtain it. There is nothing very difficult about this. To permit a motor line to go up there at the present time would forever destroy any driveway in that canon. We can hardly conceive of any far sighted citizen favoring the policy of preventing a driveway in this canon. As was said by Mr. Codman a drive can be made in the two Cheyenne canons and Bear creek canon which will be the grandest in the world.

We think a false issue is raised in regard to the motor line, and the poor people who cannot use carriages. We are in favor of that policy which will give to everyone the freest, easiest and cheapest access to the canon, and yet does not do away with the driveway. As we have stated before, the motor line will probably charge an extra fare for going up to the Seven Falls. It is unreasonable to think it not to do so because the condemnation of the right of way will be very expensive and the cost of building the line will be very heavy. The motor line should justly have some extra compensation for this extra ride. If the city owns the canon passengers can be carried, as at present, in wagonnettes, at what the increased charge would be on the motor line. It therefore does not interfere with the poor or those who go there in the cars, to prevent the line from going in the canon. The present open cars besides would practically hide the beauties of the canon from all except those on the ends of the seats. Nine out of ten would prefer to walk up the canon or drive in an open carriage. Provided the city ever owns this property a motor line would forever prevent a driveway in the canon, and the absence of the motor line will not deprive the people of a cheap and easy conveyance.

Mr. Frost has not been here very long or he would not say "it may be safely "assumed that our city council, which "errs, if at all, on the side of conservatism, will grant no such valuable fran-"chise without placing about it all reas-"onable and proper limitations cover-"ing rates, cutting of trees, disfiguring "rocks, care of the canon and other im-"portant matters." If Mr. Frost had been here very long he would know that there are nine chances out of ten that the council would err in this particular direction. For example, when the street car ordinance of the old company was passed the council stupidly put in the most ridiculous safeguards. In most cities no street car is allowed to stop at the intersection of a street, but the passengers must get on or off either before the car has reached the intersection or passed the intersection. Yet the council passed an ordinance which stated that a car should not stop at an intersection of a street except to take on or let off passengers. This practically says the car may stop anywhere, for the car stops for no other purpose. Again, the usual custom is to limit the life or time of a corporation provided it does not use its franchise. This horse car company was given a right of way through most of the streets of the city. A provision to the effect that if a company does not build on any street within a certain number of years it should lose its franchise to that street would have been a very proper safeguard and is the usual form. But a sly attorney worded this that in case it should build on any street and should not operate the line for a certain time that the franchise should be forfeited. Of course the company would not build lines which it did not intend to operate. But if this street railway did not take advantage of this franchise or should not build any line in any of the streets it kept its full right in that street. The only chance of losing its franchise was to build. Matters like this were clearly pointed out to the council before the meeting and it had no excuse for hasty action, yet stupid provisions in the ordinance like the above were passed. Ordinarily a body of intelligent men would have felt insulted to have had such an ordinance put before them. The present council does not give better hope of intelligent action than those other councils which have met. It is conservative at the wrong time. A petition of the people involving the safety of the lives of our people is put off and haggled over but the proposition of a private corporation involving the expenditure of far more money and giving away valuable rights is passed as soon as it is brought up. Last Monday night was not the first time the council passed ill-advised legislation without due consideration. It can hardly be expected by people of average intelligence that the motor company will go into the canon without cutting away shrubbery and trees, and disfiguring rocks. It can hardly be expected that they will go around the trees and rocks when their line strikes these obstructions. The members of the company are public spirited men, and aside from that it would be to their own interest to disfigure the canon as little as possible, but they cannot construct a practical line without meeting with a good deal of obstruction of this kind, and it is only plain common sense to suppose that when a tree is in the way it will be cut down, and when a rock obstructs it will be blasted. As for the city preventing this disfigurement, in case the line should run into the canon, it simply cannot do it. The city can keep the line out of the canon by refusing right of way across its property at the entrance and thus can prevent its disfigurement, but so far as the canon is concerned it is private property and the city can no more dictate what is to be done by persons or corporations in it than they can dictate what those persons or corporations might or might not do in Glen Eyrie or a ranch at Templeton's Gap. When the motor line once reaches the mouth and condemns a right of way through the canon they will be the dictators as to what shall or shall not be done in construction of their road. We will take pains to send some one out to Cheyenne, as Mr. Frost suggests, but Mr. Frost has in his own letter given the strongest possible reason for the city's owning the canon. The filthy, disgraceful condition of the canon will not be changed by a motor line running up there. It can only be removed by ownership by the city. Mr. Rouse's resolution does not remove the filth; it does not prevent any extra fare, and in fact is a very unwise solution of the question unless the ownership of the canon by the city is impossible. The effect here is a very important one and it is to be hoped that the council will act with due deliberation. If it grants this franchise it can never take it back. If it chooses to take the safer course until it is determined that the city cannot obtain the canon, then it can still grant the franchise. The franchise will then be of greater value and the city can then make better terms.

There is no desire to criticise our council for its passage of the resolution regarding Cheyenne canon ten days ago, except on the ground that the action was too hasty. And yet those who know the members of the council who pushed this measure can easily understand why the hasty action was taken. The resolution seemed to be a solution of the toll-gate question in South Cheyenne canon. But many rightly think that this solution at the present time is a mistake and we urgently urge the council to rescind the resolution, because it is the only safe course to pursue. If this resolution is embodied in an ordinance, action will be taken which can never be undone. A year from now the city may be the owner of South Cheyenne canon and there may be good reasons even to those now favoring the extension of the motor line to the Seven Falls why South Cheyenne canon should have nothing more than a driveway and foot path. But, on the other hand, if the action is delayed nothing is lost. There will be stronger reasons in 1891 for extending the motor line to the Seven Falls than there are in 1890. Therefore, if this matter were delayed a year, offers similar to the one contained in the resolution will be made and perhaps in an even more liberal manner. If there is then no way to do away with the toll gate a franchise can be granted. But the council ought not to despoil this canon while there is a chance of the city's owning it and taking care of it as it should be taken care of. In a word the passage of an ordinance which shall carry out the terms of the resolution will forever prevent a driveway in South Cheyenne canon and the canon itself will be made less beautiful and impressive to many. To rescind the resolution does not interfere in any way in doing one year from now what it is proposed doing to-day. The nuisance of the toll gate has been endured for seven years. It would be better to endure this one year longer rather than to make a makeshift settlement which will be unsatisfactory to more than half our people. The councilmen who voted for the resolution last week were undoubtedly conscientious in the matter, but though their convictions are strong as to the correctness of their course they can well afford to pay deference to the opinions of others which only delays the action taken until some better course of action is found possible or impossible.

The final sentence of young Iturbide, for criticizing his superior officer, is announced in the dispatches this morning. He is to be imprisoned for 340 days, dismissed from the army and is inhibited from holding office for a period of ten years. From the fact that his mother was an American lady and that he spent most of his life in this country, the case has attracted considerable attention, especially at the capital, where he was a society lion for several years. It will be generally thought that the Mexican judges failed to make the punishment fit the crime, and his hard fate will call forth much sympathy. Iturbide is 28 years of age, and was recognized by Maximilian as heir presumptive to the Mexican throne.

THE WISCONSIN ISSUE.

Ever since the adoption of the Bennett compulsory education law in Wisconsin last winter the foreign born element has been denouncing its provisions and organizing for an attempt to have it repealed. There are no doubt hundreds of citizens of the United States who were surprised at the passage of this law, because they had not realized that a necessity for such a measure could exist. But it did exist. There was and is a large element in Wisconsin, as in other states of the union, which has come to this country from foreign states who are evidently determined not to become a part of the homogeneous mass of American citizens, but to build up, right in our midst, little Germanies and little Irelands and all the rest. Their children were allowed, or perhaps forced, to attend schools where no word of English was ever heard. They grew up to be foreigners in language, in prejudices and in fact in everything but in residence. They passed to the age when they assumed the title and privileges of American citizens without being able to read the constitution of the republic in English, unable to appreciate the prerogatives of the citizen, unfitted to perform the duties. It was this condition, threatening the very foundation of the state, that confronted the Wisconsin legislature last winter. The legislature was republican by a large majority and met the question by adopting the Bennett compulsory education law, which required that every child in the state be instructed in the lower branches in the English language.

Last spring the foreign element determined to make a preliminary fight against this law in the municipal election in Milwaukee. The fight between the democratic candidate and the republican, for mayor, was made on this issue. No doubt there were many good democrats opposed to the stand taken by the party in this question, but the large foreign element in the ranks and the desire of the politicians to pander to this vote carried the party to its un-American position. The democratic candidate won by an overwhelming majority.

Since the election in Milwaukee the foreign element have been organizing on all sides to carry the fight into the general state election this fall, and it is proposed to nominate Mayor Peck, of Milwaukee, as the democratic candidate. The republican convention on Wednesday re-nominated Governor Hoard, who did much toward having the Bennett law passed and against whom the opponents of that law are particularly bitter. If now the democrats nominate Peck, who stood and won on the anti-Bennett platform in Milwaukee, this will make a square issue as far as candidates are concerned. The republican convention also endorsed the Bennett law, and on that Hoard will have to stand or fall. The issue thus made will make the Wisconsin election the most interesting one to be held this fall. It will be watched with deep interest throughout the land. The foreign element is strong. It is backed by powerful church organizations. It may win, but if it does it will be because the loyal Americans of Wisconsin are not awake to the dangers of the situation. It is to be hoped this will not prove to be the case. It is to be hoped they will win in such a way as to forever settle this question. But whether they win or lose, this election will prove beneficial. It will serve to bring this question to the attention of the people. It will not take many such contests to arouse the people, and when the whole country is aroused, there can be no question of the result. Republicans and democrats will be lost in the American citizens, loyal to the schools and all other institutions, and opposed to the foreign element which refuses to be assimilated. Governor Hoard sounded the key note of the campaign in his address to the convention when he said: "Stand by the little school house." It is an issue worthy of the republican party.

OUR JAILS.

It is undeniable that both the city and county jails are inadequate to the present needs of this community. The county jail was built in 1874, and although alterations and improvements have made it possible to get along with it to the present time, there has been constant danger of over-crowding. The last grand jury called attention to this evil in emphatic terms, but with the close of the session and the transfer of fourteen prisoners to Canon City, the necessity for immediate action passed away and with it the public interest. However, the report was not without its benefit, as has been shown by the removal of the cook stove with its unpleasant odor and greasy steam to another apartment and the placing of hot water pipes in the prisoners' quarters. The district court has only two sessions in a year, in April and November, and the number of prisoners has already reached twenty-nine, while the cells were intended only for thirty. The recent report made by Mr. Hill, the executive officer of the Humane society, calls attention to this danger of over-crowding, and also suggests some improvements that could easily be made, notably in the matter of ventilation. Another more serious trouble is mentioned in the letter of President Slocum published in yesterday's GAZETTE. No one is better qualified to speak concerning a matter of prison reform than this gentleman, who has made it the subject of special study and has had the advantage of personal acquaintance with some of the leading humanitarians and disciplinarians of the country in this line. The contamination exercised upon innocent prisoners and younger criminals by more depraved and hardened villains has been a favorite subject for fiction and has become familiar to the reading public. The inmates of the county jail are, in many cases, innocent men. The petty culprit who is serving a thirty days' sentence from the justice's court, the murderer held without bail to the district court, the shame-faced boy who is suffering for a first offense, the hardened professional criminal and the tramp who lives on the public in or out of jail according to his own fancy and the height of the thermometer—they are all there, perhaps in the same cell. It is not well to make a prison a school for crime. It is neither humane, just nor good public policy to give to the youthful mind, at the moment when it is weakened by overwhelming disgrace and regret, the opportunity to harden its temper by contact with the cunning, the indifference and the malevolence of the hardened criminal. These considerations have already influenced one state legislature to provide, at its last session, for the establishment of a reformatory distinct from the penitentiary, to be located at Buena Vista.

There is at present in the county jail no separate accommodation for women prisoners. Fortunately such are rare. The only one in custody at the present time is at the poor house. There is no special place for insane prisoners. There is no dark cell, or separate cell for especially violent or ugly prisoners.

Taking it all together it is plainly evident that the county has outgrown its present prison and its present prison system. The necessity for new county buildings, so generally recognized, will afford an opportunity for new quarters. If these buildings are to be built in the near future, it would probably be best not to incur any large expense in enlarging and remodeling the present jail, but there are some improvements, such as the windows recommended by Mr. Hill, which can be made at slight expense and which should be attended to at once, and accommodations should be provided sufficient in some way for the prisoners likely to be there at any one time.

There is a disposition on the part of some of our esteemed contemporaries to make standards of party loyalty. Messrs. Reed, McKinley and Lodge seem to be the grand triumvirate. They say one cannot be a republican unless he supports the McKinley bill, the election bill and Speaker Reed's rulings. Certain newspapers, which are only an echo, are reading men out of the party who do not endorse these things. Yet a republican may be in favor of protection, honest elections and also parliamentary government without endorsing any of these measures. Speaker Reed already thinks that Secretary of State Blaine is no longer a loyal republican. The New York Tribune has practically read ex-Governor Ames of Massachusetts out of the party. The Philadelphia Press is engaged in reading Senator Quay out of the party because he does not care to go back to the days of '68. Parenthetically we might remark that we might sympathise with the action of the Press, provided its action was dictated by the unanswered charges made by the New York World. The election of 1888 demonstrated the fact that the republican candidate needed all the republican votes there were in the country. There is likely to be just as much need of republican votes in 1890 as in 1888. In 1888 the campaign was largely made on democratic mistakes because the democratic party was in power. But this year the campaign will be made on republican mistakes. Those who want party success should be "reading in" instead of "reading out" republicans. The measures to be made party tests should be those in line of republican policy which include the largest membership of the party. It will be just as well if many of our contemporaries go back to the republican party's platform of 1888 rather than Mr. Reed's and Mr. McKinley's version of it. Mr. Blaine, who could have had the unanimous nomination of the convention that formed that platform, is just as good a judge of republicanism as Mr. Reed who has just taken a position in national politics.

They Send Them East.

Colorado Graphic.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE's illustrations are quite attractive. We send our's east every week.

A Record That Will Stand.

Rocky Mountain News.

Eaton, of Colorado Springs, is looming up as a strong republican candidate for secretary of state. It is said of Eaton that he has no record which needs patching up or glossing over.

Should Receive it Unanimously.

Granada Times-Irrigator.

Since Secretary Rice is out of the way there is no reason why Mr. Eaton should not receive the unanimous nomination for secretary of state.

High Water Mark on Sales.

Manitou Journal.

The readers of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE on Sunday morning were presented with the best picture of Manitou yet issued. The paper was largely sought after by both residents and tourists, and six hundred copies were sold—the largest sale that any outside paper ever had in the resort. The GAZETTE is a favorite with the people of Manitou.

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IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS

Limit Put on the Tariff Debate by the Senate.

The Way Prepared for the Final Adjournment.

Election Bill on the Shelf for the Present Session.

House Proceedings Interrupted by Want of Quorum.

Legislative Prospects.

DENVER, August 26.—A Washington special to the Times says: The senate may be said to have definitely and finally disposed of the election bill and begun to prepare the way for an adjournment by adopting Senator Aldrich's resolution this morning providing for taking a vote on the tariff bill September 8th. This is with the understanding that the election bill shall not be taken up at this session, though it does not exclude other bills. It is probable that the Butterworth option bill and the Conger bill will be considered before the adjournment in response to the demand of the farmers in all parts of the country. There have been thousands of petitions for such legislation as is provided for in those measures filed in both the senate and the house from all parts of the union, many having come from the farmers of Colorado as well as elsewhere. Both bills will meet with opposition, and it is predicted that the option bill will be defeated in the senate and that the Conger bill will be materially modified and probably that the pure food bill will be adopted and substituted. Both measures are before the house this week and are forcing much attention.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The memorandum offered yesterday by Aldrich, fixing the time of consideration of and voting on the tariff bill, was presented. After some discussion it was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was read. The paragraph in regard to reservoir sites, which reserves from entry all such sites, was criticised by Sanders who thanked the senate conferees ironically for having sacrificed the interests of the people of Montana to the insatiable maw of the house.

Allison defended the action of the senate conferees and explained the extreme difficulty which they had encountered in dealing with the subject. He reviewed briefly the history of the irrigation survey, and charged that the house was responsible for engrafting reservations in the arid lands provision of our sundry civil appropriation bill in '88, thereby causing all the trouble. He avowed it as having been the intention of the senate conferees to have the whole irrigation survey wiped out of existence as far as possible, but they had been confronted by people who insisted that the survey should go on and become part of the settled and permanent policy of the government. The result had been the provision now proposed to be inserted in the sundry civil bill. That provision was not what he would have wished it to be, was not what the senate conferees wished, but was the best solution they could secure.

Reagan defended the past action of congress in the matter of reserving reservoir sites from settlement. He said if it had not been for that reservation those lands would have been seized by speculators and syndicates.

After some debate the conference report was agreed to.

The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on the lead paragraph to which Coke had offered an amendment to make lead extracted from silver ores free of duty, and Plumb had offered one reducing the duty on lead and lead dross from 1½ to ⅞ cents.

Before proceeding with the paragraph, Plumb gave notice of another amendment to the bill which he would offer at an appropriate time. The amendment was read. It is with some few modifications the bill for reciprocity with Canada introduced by Butterworth in the house. Plumb proposes to restrict the operation of the reciprocal arrangement to manufactured articles and minerals. Plumb then spoke in favor of his amendment.

Sanders opposed the two amendments. At the close of the discussion Plumb's amendment, to reduce the duty on lead ore from 1½ cents to ⅞ of a cent a pound, was voted on and rejected.

Coke's amendment, making lead extracted from silver ore free of duty, was then voted on and also rejected. No other amendment was offered to the paragraph and none to the next two paragraphs—lead in pigs 2 cents a pound, and lead in sheets 2½ cents per pound.

The paragraph relating to metallic mineral substances in a crude state, not specially provided for, having been reached, Blair spoke against the amendment reported by the finance committee, striking out the duty of 35 per cent on mica that went over without action.

The next paragraph putting a duty of 3 cents a pound on crude nickel was stricken out on recommendation.

The next paragraph, relating to nickel and nickel oxide, was amended under the finance committee by reducing the duty from 15 to 8 cents a pound.

The paragraph relating to watches was amended on recommendation of the finance committee by making the duty on all watches 25 per cent ad valorem.

The paragraph relating to zinc in blocks or pigs was amended on recommendation of the finance committee by reducing the duty from 1¾ to 1½ cents per pound.

The committee substitute for the paragraph as to metal manufactures not specially provided for was agreed to.

Schedule "D," "wood and manufactures of wood," having been reached, McPherson wished to offer a substitute for the whole schedule, but he reserved it until the committee amendments should be disposed of.

The paragraph relating to sawed boards, etc., was on recommendation of the committee amended by reducing the duty from 35 per cent to 30 per cent, and by adding the words "imposing a duty of 20 per cent on veneers not especially provided for."

The next paragraph, pickets and palings, was amended by reducing the duty from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; and the next paragraph by reducing the duty from 35 to 30 cents per thousand.

Aldrich moved to amend the paragraph which puts a duty of 10 per cent on chair cane manufactured but not made into finished articles, by striking out the words "manufactured articles" and inserting in lieu of them the words "or reeds, whether wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square or any other shape." Agreed to.

Schedule "E," relating to sugar having been reached, Aldrich said the committee proposed to let that schedule be passed over informally for the present; so schedule "F," relating to tobacco and its manufactures, will be the first thing to come up to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house it was contended that the first business was the Conger lard bill, the vote upon the passage of which on Saturday was not conclusive owing to the absence of a quorum.

Baker of New York, argued that other business on the speaker's table must first be disposed of.

After considerable debate on the subject Speaker Reed decided that the question before the house was the roll call on the passage of the lard bill.

Mason, of Illinois, appealed from the decision. On sustaining the decision the vote showed no quorum, and a call of the house was ordered.

One hundred and fifty nine members having responded to their names and nineteen members having reported their presence to the clerk, the speaker pro tem announced that there was a quorum present.

Morgan moved adjournment, saying he believed some agreement on the lard bill could be reached. The motion was lost.

Cannon then offered a resolution directing the sergeant at arms to notify absent members to return to Washington without delay, and revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of illness. The resolution recites that twice to-day legislative proceedings had been interrupted by want of a quorum, that certain members (mentioning their names) answered to their names under call, but did not respond on regular roll call.

There was great confusion in the house. Fully a dozen members were on their feet demanding recognition on questions of personal privilege, and their efforts to secure such recognition were heartily seconded by their friends. Finally Crain was recognized and said: "This is nothing but a petty species of bulldozing, the object being to threaten us in order to compel us to vote."

Henderson, of Iowa said nothing in the resolution could be construed into a censure, and Cannon said the naming of the gentlemen in the resolution was but showing exactly what the roll call showed. Turner, of New York, said the gentleman from Illinois has been playing to the press and gallery. He then criticized the resolution in a speech three-quarters of an hour long. At the conclusion of the speech the house adjourned.

Caused by a Woman.

DENVER, August 26.—A shooting affair took place at Valverde, a suburban village six miles from the city, late this afternoon which will probably result in the death of one of the participants. Harry Cooke, an auctioneer, accompanied by a woman, whom he represented as his wife, went out to Valverde this morning to spend the day with a friend of his named Pauley. They indulged in considerable liquor and were soon comfortably drunk. Some difficulty arose, when all three went outside the house, where Cooke pulled a knife on Pauley. The latter ran into the house, followed by the woman and Cooke. Pauley had put a revolver in his pocket, and when Cooke entered he knocked Pauley down and began to pound him, when the latter drew his gun and shot Cooke through the left lung. The wounded man is now at the hospital and not expected to live until morning. Pauley is under arrest. Many who know all of the parties claim that the woman is the cause of the trouble.

Colorado Stage Held Up.

DENVER, August 26.—A Dallas, Colo., special says: The stage running between here and Telluride was yesterday held up by road agents near Haskell. Nothing valuable was secured excepting what was possibly in the registered mail. There were but two of the robbers, both young men and masked. One was dressed in a suit of dark blue twilled clothing, the other in a dark coat, checkered vest and dark pants. They were armed with four revolvers and a Winchester rifle. Dave Wood, proprietor of the stage line, has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of either or both of the robbers.

There is no doubt but their object was to secure the retorts from the King gold mine, eleven of which were sent out yesterday morning, but by a different route, and a strong suspicion that they had confederates here exists. The value of the retorts was over $80,000, and it would have been a rich haul if secured. A posse has been organized and is now in pursuit.

World's Fair Site.

CHICAGO, August 26.—At a meeting of the world's fair directors this evening, by a vote of 15 to 8, they decided that Washington Park was the most desirable site for the world's fair. A resolution, however, was adopted, postponing final decision until the 6th of September, when the national committee will be in session. The usual conflict between West Side members of the directory and other directors took place.

Heavy Rain Storm.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 26.—The heaviest rain storm of the year began here at noon and is still raging here. Streams are badly swollen. Wheeling creek and Caldwell river, which run through the city, are raging torrents. All the streets in the city were like rivers for more than an hour this afternoon and traffic was interrupted. Advices from the coke regions also speak of a flood. At Uniontown many manufactories have been compelled to close down.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

Articles of Incorporation Adopted by the Trustees.

It will be remembered that, at the June convention of the International Typographical union, held at Atlanta, Georgia, a board of thirteen trustees were elected to incorporate "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," and to go ahead and build the home at Colorado Springs without delay. At said convention, also, Captain M. L. DeCoursey and Mr. J. D. Vaughan, the latter now of Denver, were the representatives from the board of trade of this city, and Mr. Vaughan was among the thirteen trustees above referred to. Captain DeCoursey has lately been in communication with Mr. Vaughan, with the view of ascertaining what the home trustees were doing, and yesterday received from Mr. Vaughan a copy of the articles of incorporation adopted by the trustees, with accompanying information, taken from "The Typographical Journal" of August 15, 1890, as follows.

The articles of incorporation which will give to the board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel home for Union Printers a legal existence have been perfected and are now en route to the secretary of state of Colorado, to be made of record by that official. The certificate of incorporation reads as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, That we, August Donath, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, John D. Vaughan, of the city of Denver, in the state of Colorado, William S. McClevey, of the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana; James J. Dailey, of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; Edward T. Plank, of the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, Columbus Hall, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Frank S. Pelton, of the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois; Amos J. Cummings, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, William Aimison, of the city of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee; William E. Parr, of the city of Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada; Will Lambert, of the city of Houston, in the state of Texas, and James G. Woodward and George W. Morgan, both of the city of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, all citizens of the United States of America, excepting the said William E. Parr, who is a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the state of Colorado for non-profitable purposes, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of said state, we do hereby make, execute, and acknowledge this certificate of writing our intention so to become a body corporate, under and by virtue of said laws.

"First—The corporate name and style of our said corporation shall be 'The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers.'

"Second—The objects and purposes for which our said corporation is formed, are to erect, establish and maintain a home for the care and treatment of union printers, suffering from diseases requiring medical and surgical treatment, reserving to the board of trustees thereof the power to exclude from said home persons suffering from such diseases as they, the said board of trustees, may deem it inexpedient to admit; also to furnish and provide a home for aged union printers.

"Third—The management and control of said home shall be by a board of trustees having thirteen members.

"Fourth—The names of the members of said board of trustees who have been selected to act as such during the first year of the existence of said home, are August Donath, John D. Vaughan, William S. McClevey, James J. Dailey, Edward T. Plank, Columbus Hall, Frank S. Pelton, Amos J. Cummings, William Aimison, William E. Parr, Will Lambert, James G. Woodward and George W. Morgan.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this—day of—A. D. 1890.

AUGUST DONATH, AMOS J. CUMMINGS,
JOHN D. VAUGHAN, WILLIAM AIMISON,
W. S. McCLEVEY, JAS. G. WOODWARD,
JAMES J. DAILEY, GEO. W. MORGAN,
FRANK S. PELTON, WILL LAMBERT,
EDWARD T. PLANK, W. E. PARR."
COLUMBUS HALL.

When these papers shall have been filed, the funds now in the possession of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund, together with those contributed to the Home fund, will be formally transferred to the newly created corporation and the perfection of plans and completion of the building will be proceeded with as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking will permit. Plans of several buildings already erected having a character similar to that of the proposed home, together with plans which have been specially prepared for the building, will be laid before the members of the board for suggestions as to general style, capacity and cost, and all indications point to an early commencement of the building.

The foregoing articles of incorporation have by this time been received and filed by the secretary of state of Colorado, and from now on, all subscriptions to the home building fund should be sent to Mr. W. S. McClevey, the secretary of the board, as per the following:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The undersigned, late trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund, respectfully request that hereafter all remittances for the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers be sent to Mr. W. S. McClevey, the secretary of the present board. Notice of such remittances need no longer be sent to the late president and secretary of the board of Childs-Drexel trustees.

AUGUST DONATH,
JAMES J. DAILEY,
F. S. PELTON.

The contributions so far received are as follows:

Previously reported	$[illegible]
Anniston Typographical union, No. [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Atlanta Typographical union, No. 48, total assessment	24 00
Buffalo Typographical union, No. 9	20 00
David Scoles, Hutchinson, Kas.	1 00
Decatur Typographical union, No. [illegible]	10 00
S. S. MacDonald, Riverside, Ca.	[illegible]
Luke Sonestool, Kahoka, Mo.	2 00
M. D. Cushing, Tampa, Fla	2 00
Memphis Typographical union, No. [illegible], part assessment	30 2[illegible]
Omaha Typographical union, No. [illegible]	44 [illegible]
Pittsburg Typographical union, No. 7, July assessment	19 00
St. Paul Typographical union, No. 30, part assessment	25 00
San Antonio Typographical union, No. 172, April and May assessments	9 9[illegible]
The honorary members of Nashville Typographical union, No. 20	6 50
Cleveland, Ohio	3 00
Fort Smith, Ark	3 50
Helena, Mont	2 00
Superior, Wis	6 00
From sale of books on "Fast Typesetting" contributed by Alex. Duguid	2 00
Total	$4662 40

The Cheyenne Canon Matter.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

Will you kindly permit me to say to "Independent Citizen" through the columns of the GAZETTE that in my opinion he is a little too hard on Alderman Rouse and others who are in favor of giving the rapid transit company the right of way to the South Cheyenne canon. No one questions that Alderman Rouse has, in his personal and public capacity, used his best efforts to do away with the toll gate obstruction to the entrance of that canon. It was found that the county commissioners could not lay out a public road into that canon. Now what could be done? No right of way can be condemned for the county or the city, and one of the most attractive places of resort is barred by a toll gate.

Now, I am of the opinion that a large majority of the citizens of Colorado Springs will commend (not condemn) Alderman Rouse for his effort to have the right of way opened to that splendid resort, so that the aged, the feeble, the invalid, may enjoy the pleasure of visiting and beholding the very interesting sights in that canon, for which now they have not physical strength to do.

Doubtless many will question the means used to obtain that object, but few the giving the rapid transit company the right of way through the city lands under proper limitations to the toll gate, as said track will interfere with no public or private rights, provided the rapid transit company in addition to the resolution passed by the city council shall agree that no additional fare shall be required to enter the canon; further provided that no shrubbery or trees, shall be destroyed other than what is absolutely necessary in the construction of the road. This need not hinder the city securing all that property for park purposes, the rapid transit company having paid for and opened the way.

Conundrum—If the South Cheyenne canon is a place of great natural attractions, a place thousands of tourists and our own citizens desire to visit, a place of such importance the city should own it and keep it for a park, how can it be kept a "secluded spot" as "Independent Citizen" desires? Mr. Hull has been carrying out the wishes of "Independent Citizen" to the best of his ability. Doubtless there are enough rich men in Colorado Springs to purchase South Cheyenne canon, make splendid roadways in the canon to the Seven Falls, put up a fine gate house and gate and demand one dollar admission, (by no means for profit) but to secure a "secluded spot" from "the intense strain of our civilization." Is this the best disposition to make of the magnificent natural attractions, of South Cheyenne canon? Is this what the citizens of Colorado Springs desire?

How would such, in conclusion, commend itself to the minds of thousands of tourists in the coming years? I believe a very large majority of the taxpayers, both in number and in capital represented, would vote that, under proper limitation, the rapid transit company may have the right of way, and if the "whizzing, banging cars" of the electric power destroys the seclusion of the resort, have the company place from the entrance of the canon one of their horse cars, which will be as quiet as a carriage. Then the invalid and aged and feeble, and a great many who are not able to keep a carriage or hire a livery can spend many happy hours in the beautiful South Cheyenne canon.

G. E. STEWART.

The County Jail.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 26, '90.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The secretary of the Humane society has asked me to give my opinion, through your columns, of the condition of our city and county jails.

My knowledge of the former is from hearsay only; but if what is commonly reported be true, there ought to be no delay in constructing a city lock-up with cells that shall have at least as good ventilation as one finds in the ordinary stable or dog kennel.

In regard to the county jail, something further needs to be said. I wish to offer no word of adverse criticism against the officials who have it in charge; but there is a fault in the construction of this jail, which should be immediately remedied. One of the most commonly accepted principles in prison management is that jails shall be so constructed and prisoners so controlled that there shall be given as little opportunity as possible for the older and more hardened criminals to corrupt the novice in crime. For this reason criminals are allowed to associate together only under careful supervision. Our county jail violates and must violate this principle as long as its present condition exists. As the secretary of the Humane society has told us it consists of certain cells into which five or six persons are placed together. In these a young person, arrested for his first offense is incarcerated while awaiting trial, and so may remain the companion of one of the most hardened and dangerous criminals.

The fact that they are simply awaiting trial makes no difference. The opportunity is given for the older and more vicious criminals to corrupt the younger and less experienced.

One cannot be acquainted with the better jails or the principles in penology that are accepted as final in correct prison management, and at the same time approve the arrangements that exist at present in this county jail.

It must, in my opinion, foster crime and increase criminals and criminality, and the public weal requires that there should be an immediate change.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, JR.

Around the Circle.

On Thursday, September 4th, another special excursion party will be taken "Around the Circle" by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The party is limited to 25 and the trip will take six days. There will be a number of stage rides in connection with the trip. The fare will be $60 and this will include all stage rides, hotel bills, meals, railroad tickets and berths. Mr. F. G. Wight, the general excursion agent of the D. & R. G., will personally conduct the party and attend to the fulfillment of its every want. Limited, as the party is, to 25 persons, it behooves those desirous of joining to make application for tickets at once, and embracing, as the excursion does, a daylight ride of 1000 miles through the Rocky mountains over La Veta, Marshall and Poncha passes, and through Toltec gorge, Cimarron canon, Uncompahgre canon, Black canon and the Royal Gorge, no better opportunity will ever be afforded to view these wonders under more favorable circumstances.

For a Good Purpose.

The members of the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College desire to call special attention to the fair to be given under their auspices the first week in December and to solicit contributions for the same. The ladies plan to have this fair one that will command the interest and patronage of all, and cordially invite co-operation from any who can give it in the slightest degree. There will be a table devoted to jellies, pickles and preserves, for which contributions are especially asked at this season.

There will also be a table devoted to bags of all descriptions, one to aprons, one to embroidered linens, one to pin cushions and one to autographs and photographs, calendars and works of art of any kind.

It will be a help to the ladies having this fair in charge if they can know of any proposed contributions for any of these tables. Autographs of any people who have been or are prominent in the political or literary world will be very acceptable.

At the fair for the New England hospital in Boston great interest has been shown in the autograph table, and a large sum realized from it. With the very extensive acquaintances our residents have, it would seem that an unusually interesting and valuable collection of autographs can be secured, if general interest is felt in securing them.

As this fair is held to increase the fund for the Girls' hall of the college, and the need of that building is known to be so pressing, it is believed that a general and cordial response will meet this appeal.

The following committee having the fair in charge will be glad to receive any communications concerning it: Mrs. W. F. Slocum, president of the society; Mrs. E. A. Risley, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Miss Ellen Brinley.

Sprinter Langdon Arrested.

Sheriff Jackson took the Midland train for this city Tuesday morning at Florissant. Immediately after getting on the train the conductor pointed out to him a man who, he said, was Charles Langdon, who is wanted at Aspen for running away with the stakes for a foot race which he was holding. The sheriff sat down and talked to the man and soon became convinced that he was the right party. When he went to make the arrest the fellow resisted and it took the sheriff, the conductor and some of the passengers to hold him. He was safely lodged in the county jail and the sheriff of Garfield county will arrive after him to day.

Garfield county has neglected to show enough enterprise to have an exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, but the Peachblow Sandstone company, which is really a Glenwood enterprise, has sent on a good exhibit. It consists of a large platform, or step, 6x14 feet and 18 inches thick, weighing ten tons. This stone is dressed and bush-hammered on the whole top, and one end is cut with a moulding which is rubbed smooth. The name of the quarry is cut on the stone. There are also two gate posts, two feet square by nine feet long, weighing about three tons each, rough dressed on the face to which the gate is to be attached. There are cut stone balls 22 inches in diameter to rest on top of each of these posts. These balls weigh about 480 pounds each.—Glenwood Springs Republican.

The water committee of the city council and the citizens' committee have practically decided that the water of Beaver creek shall be carried to Lake Moraine in a pipe line. This will cost more but it is admitted to be the best in every respect. It is impossible to run water but a very short time in the fall and spring in an open ditch on account of ice flow, but with the pipe line it can be run all winter. The pipe line will have its head so high up on Beaver that the water can be carried over the divide from Sackett creek. It will flow down over the mountain side from above Lake Moraine all winter and will freeze many hundreds of tons of ice, which will thaw during the summer. This will store up water that will gradually find its way into the lake. In fact, that is a way of storing water that has been agitated considerably of late throughout the state.

The public generally are invited to attend the musical and elocutionary entertainment given at the South Congregational church next Tuesday evening, September 2d. The price of admission has been fixed at the low price of 25 cents, but it cannot be inferred from this fact that it is a cheap entertainment. It is desired to make this a time when everybody may have an opportunity to assist the Second society to establish themselves in the south end of the city, and therefore the admission has been placed within the means of all. Tickets are on sale at the Consolidated book store and Goodspeed's jewelry store.

STATE ITEMS.

Work has commenced on the grading for a street railway in Durango.

High and muddy water is still preventing fishing at Wagon Wheel Gap.

The crew of the construction train wrecked at Trinidad have been discharged.

Trinidad sent to the St. Louis exposition a solid cube of coal weighing 1,325 pounds.

A petition was in circulation last week asking for a change of postmaster at Castle Rock.

The work on the Monte Vista and Platoro toll road was commenced the 19th, under charge of John D. McDonald.

The grapes grown near Grand Junction this year promise to outrank the peaches in both the quality and their large size.

The recent floods in the Fountain so damaged the $15,000 plant of the Pueblo Brick and Tile company that they are going out of business.

By next spring a belt line road will circle Pueblo, crossing the Arkansas at the bridge at the insane asylum end near the Pueblo smelter.

A foot race was run in Aspen Wednesday and stakes to the amount of $500 were placed in the hands of a stranger but after the race he could not be found.

A new post office is established at Austin, Garfield county, with Matilda Hibsche post mistress. It is supplied on route between Newcastle and Meeker.

Del Norte is now turning earnest attention to a gravity system of waterworks and is taking steps to follow Monte Vista's lead in putting in an electric light plant.

The First National bank of Telluride will soon succeed to the business of the San Miguel Valley bank. The capital of the new bank will be $100,000, all of which has been subscribed.

The stations on the new Villa Grove extension of the Rio Grande are Villa Grove, Hot Springs, Mirage, Moffat, La Garita, Dune, Garrison, Patterson, McGinty and Alamosa.

The Aspen Daily Mail is a new democratic paper which starts out under the management of Mr. John D. Russell. It is an eight column folio, printed in brevier and is entitled to take a good rank among the newspapers of Colorado.

Lake San Cristobal, in Hinsdale county, has just been stocked with trout by the people of Lake City. The Isaac Waltons, of the town turned out en masse and caught over 700 trout in one day and transferred them to the lake.

What is said to be the greatest crop of beardless barley ever seen in this country, has been grown on the Gunnison, in Gunnison county, this season. It stood six feet high and it is estimated will go fully eighty bushels to the acre.

Colorado's School Lands.

DENVER, August 27.—A Washington special to the Times says: Register Sagendorf is working to have the secretary of the interior take action looking to the confirmation of the state's selection of indemnity school lands in the Arkansas valley, and reports progress, though it is slow work. There are some 600,000 acres of these lands located and claimed by the state for the benefit of the school fund, taken in lieu of lands in the Ute reservation and lands lost in the Pueblo land district by reasons principally of grants. The point on which the secretary's decision hangs is the contiguity of the selected lands to the lands lost, the law requiring the selections to be as contiguous as may be. The secretary has called for more evidence on this point, and it seems quite difficult to satisfy him and his clerks who have the matter in charge.

Jumped From a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Stephen Beck, of St. Clair county, Ill., jumped from a rapidly moving New York train to-day and was at once followed by his little daughter Bessie. The father was instantly killed, but the daughter lived a few hours. No cause is assigned for the deed. They were bound for Germany. On the father's person were found checks for twelve thousand marks.

Inspection of the dead man's effects was made. From letters it was learned that deceased was held in $300 bail for felonious assault upon a little girl and he had given a check to his bondsmen to cover the amount and then prepared to flee the country. The man had recently been intoxicated as there was a strong smell of whisky noticeable on the corpse.

Iturbide Sentenced.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 27.—The court martial to hear a re-trial of the case of Lieutenant Augustine De Iturbide for criticizing his superior officer was convened here yesterday morning, and Iturbide was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to 340 days' imprisonment, dismissed from the army and inhibited from holding public office for a period of 10 years. The Iturbide case has attracted more than ordinary attention owing to his high social position here and in Washington. He was, in fact, the adopted heir of Maximilian to succeed to the throne of Mexico.

Successful Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The trial trip of the new cruiser San Francisco took place in Santa Barbara channel to-day, and resulted in a successful run of four consecutive hours, during which time the cruiser made an average speed of 19.5 knots per hour and won a premium of $100,000 for her builders, the Union Iron works of San Francisco.

WATER FOR THE CITY'S NEEDS

The City Water Supply Work Now Being Done at Lake Moraine.

An Immense Storage Reservoir in Course of Construction.

Where the 350,000,000 Gallons It Will Hold Will Come From.

An Abundant Supply of the Purest Water for Colorado Springs.

That how and where to secure a water supply for Colorado Springs ample for all time to come is a question which has been puzzling some of the best minds of the city is no news to many. That the city is now engaged in extensive works in the mountains calling for the expenditure of large sums of money is still less news but many have no doubt wondered what is being done. When congress last winter granted to the city the tract of seven hundred acres of land including the site of Lake Moraine at the foot of the Peak, many thought the matter of a water supply settled, but Lake Moraine itself was only a very small part of the scheme, it was the land surrounding it that was wanted and which is now being utilized. A competent civil engineer remarked in the last few days that the solution of the whole problem of a water supply lies within a radius of five miles about Lake Moraine. After one has fairly gone over the ground he will certainly be ready to agree with this statement.

The land granted by the government is an immense basin cut in the solid rock of the mountains by some great glacier. It has plowed down cutting a wide bed for itself and at the lower end leaving immense deposits of morainal matter. After the glacier disappeared the natural bed thus formed became a great lake which perhaps stood for centuries, until for some unknown reason a small portion of the lower end gave way and the water ran out. Along the western side of this great basin, however, there has been left a depression of land completely surrounded by an embankment. Fed by large springs in the bottom this depression of about eight acres has made a lake with neither apparent inlet nor outlet and is what is known as Lake Moraine. What the city now proposes to do is to simply wall up the lower end of the great basin where the water cut its way through and again allow it to fill up. But there is not sufficient water flowing naturally in this basin to fill it as quickly as might be desired, and it is proposed to turn water into it from neighboring streams by means of ditches and pipe lines. On three sides of the basin the mountains rise almost perpendicularly for hundreds of feet, and at the south end there is a small space on top nearly flat and perhaps a thousand feet wide, forming a pass. This is the Seven Lakes divide, or rather the pass across it. On the other side of the divide run streams of water which find their outlet finally in the Arkansas river. What is proposed is to take the ditches out of these creeks so far up on the hillsides that the water can be carried over the divide and turned down the mountains into the reservoir. This has already been done in one instance by what is known as the McShane ditch, and the contract has been let to build another to be known as the Beaver creek ditch.

THE DAM.

A GAZETTE representative had the pleasure of going over the city work on Thursday in company with City Engineer Reid. The Lake Moraine reservoir comprises only about 90 acres of the 700 given by the government, and when dammed up and filled with water will make a lake about one mile long and one-fourth of a mile wide, and will be about 28 feet deep at the deepest point. The dam will extend across an opening between two hills and will be seven feet higher than a natural depression at the extreme west of the west hill. This depression will form a natural waste way for the surplus water that may come down, so that it will never wash over the top of the dam. The work on the dam is already well under way. Mr. David McShane has the contract for doing the work, under the city's supervision. He has twenty-one men and fifteen teams at work now under Mr. John Brakelton as foreman, and can give employment to more. Mr. J. B. Russell is the city's time keeper and foreman on the work, while Mr. Delos Durfee is the engineer in charge and one of Mr. Reid's most careful and competent assistants. The brush and debris of some ten acres in the basin have been removed and the work of filling in the dam has begun. When completed the dam will be 385 feet across the top, 20 feet wide on the top and 185 feet on the bottom, having a dip of 5 to 1 on the inside and 2 to 1 on the outside. This fill is of clay and gravel which together will make it almost all that could be desired. Clay earth is impervious to water, while the gravel will give it weight. The exterior of the dam towards the water will not slant directly down but will have the appearance of a "step." This step is called a "berme" and is made so that the face of the dam can be "rip-rapped" with granite and will thus prevent the rip-rap from sliding. The granite will be placed two feet thick over the face of the dam to prevent the waves of the water from washing the earth. As the filling in of the earth progresses two strips of puddling are being built up. This puddle is being made of clay and gravel, dampened and packed. As this hardens it becomes impervious to water. Each of these strips of puddling will be 15 feet wide and will extend 14 feet below the bottom of the dam. The dam rests on a bed of clay, which was pierced to the depth of 85 feet without reaching bottom. It has been stated that the dam is in part to be of masonry, but this is not true. No masonry is to be used as it is practically of no benefit where it does not rest on a rock bottom. Mr. Gordon Land, the well known engineer, looked over the work at Lake Moraine on Friday, and in speaking on this subject said that for that reason a masonry wall would be dangerous at Lake Moraine. It could not be made to rest on stone and the water would find its way under it otherwise. No masonry will be used except to enclose the outlet pipe and in the construction of a valve chamber. When filled with water the reservoir will extend back for nearly a mile and will rise to within seven feet of the top of the dam, when it will run out over the natural spill-way. This spill-way, all the engineers agree, who have looked at it, is the best feature of the dam. It is necessary always to provide for an overflow of water over the top of a dam and this is usually done by cementing, etc., to prevent the top from washing. In this case the water will simply flow off to one side when it reaches a certain height. The waste pipe of the dam is to be 200 feet long and is being placed in the natural earth of the morainal deposit on the north side. The pipe is laid in the form of a triangle, is of solid steel and 20 inches in diameter. It will be buried in a bed of concrete and hydraulic masonry. At the triangle in the pipe will be located the valve for turning on and off the water, and will be reached from the surface by a manhole. This outlet will have a flow of about 40 cubic feet per second.

When filled with water the reservoir will completely submerge Lake Moraine proper. The combined lakes will then give a capacity of 350,000,000 gallons of water. The question has been raised whether the reservoir bottom would hold water. There can be very little doubt on that subject after having once inspected it. The whole basin is a marsh in which water continually stands, and in the basin Ruxton creek has its source. Lake Moraine separated by a ridge of land not over 15 feet high has held water for ages, and an examination of the soil by pits dug in numerous places shows a clay bottom throughout. There are many reasons for supposing that the basin has at some time previous been a lake bed. When a GAZETTE representative visited the lake and streams adjacent last week they were very much swollen by recent heavy rains and Ruxton creek was running at the rate of about 200,000,000 gallons per day where it flows through the dam. Its average flow is about 1,500,000 gallons per day. By means of the McShane ditch it is proposed to turn 4,000,000 gallons per day into the reservoir and by the Beaver creek ditch 20,000,000 per day during the fall and early spring months. This combined will give a flow of 25,500,000 gallons per day. Our city is at present using 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, and if every other source of water supply was cut off the lake alone once filled would supply us for 150 days. The city owns nearly the entire watershed surrounding the Moraine reservoir. The cost of the dam will be about $15,000 it is now thought, or $16,000, counting the engineering. This is practically the estimate made for it, and it is hoped to complete it in two months. It will not be filled to its utmost capacity until next year which will give the dam time to settle.

Many people have gotten the idea that a dam cannot be made perfectly secure, but all engineers agree that this is erroneous in the extreme. All engineers who have examined the Lake Moraine site and the plans for the construction of the dam agree that it will be as safe as the mountain side itself. The great danger in damming up the walls of a canon in the mountains always is the sudden rush of water caused by what are known as cloud bursts. The elevation of Lake Moraine is over 10,000 feet, and a cloud burst has never been known at that altitude. The water shed which drains into the basin is very limited, so that no very large amount of water can ever collect there, no matter how heavy the rains. In fact most of the precipitation in the summer at that altitude comes in the form of hail which melts slowly, and in winter it is snow, which also melts slowly. There is never likely to be a great rush of water into the basin. State Engineer Maxwell has already written a report on the dam and the surroundings which is favorable in the extreme, and for a scientific report might be termed enthusiastic. It is said by those who were with the worthy state engineer on his visit that he was much pleased with what he saw. In the presence of the GAZETTE representative, both Mr. Gordon Land, the well known engineer, and Mr. Brewster, the expert engineer who is constructing the big Cheyenne creek reservoir on Bald mountain, spoke enthusiastically regarding the splendid natural site for a reservoir at this point and of Mr. Reid's plans. Mr. Russell, the city's foreman, has been for years engaged in the work of constructing reservoirs, having built 25 for the Santa Fe railroad alone, and he declared emphatically that he had never seen anything to equal this natural site with its natural spill way. Mr. Reid fully realizes the responsibility resting upon him as the engineer of such an undertaking and those who know him will have the fullest faith in his skill and conscientious regard to duty in the matter. He it was who first originated the idea and for at least five years has had a struggle to bring about this result. He has had to fight not only to get the city fathers worked up to the idea, but has had a struggle to keep others off of it more ready to act. When completed it will be a monument to his foresight and skill, and as grand a monument as anyone could wish.

Last year the small embankment separating Lake Moraine proper from Ruxton creek, flowing through the reservoir, was cut and a ten-inch pipe put through it for the purpose of turning the water into the creek. When the necessity for more water arose this summer the pipe was opened and the water ran for two months. The result was to lower the lake only at the rate of one inch in 24 hours, or about 5 feet in the two months. By lowering the lake it was proved beyond question that it is fed by immense springs, for the water could be seen bubbling up. So far as known it has no outlet unless by a spring lower down the Ruxton creek. As this spring flows only a part of the year this is hardly thought possible.

THE DITCHES.

Seven Lakes Divide is reached from Lake Moraine by a good wagon road which winds around the mountains on the east of the basin, which the city constructed for the purpose of reaching the lake. When the valley is reached on the south side of the divide the Beaver creek, a very pretty stream, is found flowing through it. Following up the stream for a couple of miles as it comes flowing down from the Peak one meets Sackett and Behmer creeks flowing into it from the north. They are perhaps one half mile apart and are separated by hills or rather "hog backs." These are the streams that it is proposed to turn into the reservoir. The combined flow of Beaver, Behmer and Sackett creeks at the present time is about 80 cubic feet per second, but at certain seasons of the year it is more than twice this amount. Last summer, the readers of the GAZETTE have reason to know, the water committee of the city council ordered the construction of a ditch which is to carry the waters of Behmer and Sackett creeks over the divide. The work was given to Mr. David McShane, and the ditch bears the name, "the McShane ditch." This ditch is one and three-quarters miles long, and has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The head is in Behmer creek, about one-half mile above where it flows into Beaver, and skirts along the mountain until crossing Sackett creek, after which it is carried over the divide. The cost has been about $8000. When the water committee visited the ditch, some six weeks ago, it was reported in pretty bad shape, and it was agreed that it would take $800 to complete it. It has cost about $1,000, however, to do the work, and the ditch will be completed in two or three days. Mr. McShane's men have been withdrawn and the city is doing its own work. The trouble at first was that the ditch was in places not over two feet wide, and it has had to be widened to two and one-half feet on the bottom. In places a level has not been maintained, which prevented the flow of water, and where large rocks had been blasted fissures had been left which allowed the water to leak away, and these all required cementing. The ditch also has but a grade of 5 feet to the mile, when it should have at least 15. It is now thought, however, that the ditch is in fairly good shape and will carry all the water of Behmer and Sackett creeks during a large part of the year. In fact the water was turned into the ditch for a trial last Sunday, and one of the workmen stated that at the widest point it ran about half as deep as his boot tops, the only measurement he made. The water mark on the side showed about 1½ feet.

The contract for the construction of the Beaver creek ditch has been let. It will be about half a mile longer than the McShane ditch and will follow the general course of that ditch to where it will cross the Sackett creek. Its head is too low down to cross the divide where the McShane ditch does and it will be carried around a second hill and over the Seven Lakes Divide pass. It will have a capacity of 32 cubic feet per second and will carry the water of Beaver, and all the water of Behmer and Sackett that accumulates below the McShane ditch. Although the contract has been let there is the probability that this ditch will not be built. Since the visit of the committees to the site many of them have become convinced that in the long run a pipe line will be the best and cheapest to maintain. If this is done the head will be taken out much further up on Beaver creek and probably a tunnel will be run through from Sackett creek instead of rounding the hill via the pass. The committees are considering these points and have ordered a survey and estimates made. Hough & Davidson have the contract for constructing the Beaver creek dam at a cost of nearly $4000. Completed it will cost about $5000, including engineering, headgates and flumes.

OTHER WATER SCHEMES.

The committees in charge are not resting in the matter of securing a plentiful supply of water for the city for all time to come. They have numerous schemes on hand and are constantly discussing their practicability. With the supply of water to be secured from Lake Moraine reservoirs and from the other side of the divide it will soon be possible to turn more water down the Ruxton creek canon than can be carried in the pipe lines now laid to the settler, and the question of more reservoirs for storage will arise. Whether they will be built on the mesas about the city or in the mountains and when will yet be decided. Mr. Reid has several schemes for procuring more water from the mountains about the lake. He hopes that some day this city will own the Seven Lakes with their immense bodies of water. This water can be brought into the Moraine reservoir, he says, by a tunnel through the mountains of not over 2500 feet, and at not a very considerable cost. In what is known as the "crater" on the side of Pike's Peak lies a large body of water similar to Lake Moraine. He proposes some day to bring this into a small creek which empties into Ruxton creek above the Half-way house. Through the mountains are various splendid sites for reservoirs, many of them almost equaling Lake Moraine.

The County and City Jails.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 22, 1890.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR—Having, by request, investigated the accommodation provided for prisoners by the county and by the city, I desire to lay the result before the public. In the county jail prisoners have free communication. They are confined in an iron cage of two stories. In the upper story prisoners walk to and fro like wild beasts, highly suggestive of a menagerie. Six men are confined in each cell 12x7 feet and 7 feet high. Their hammocks are slung in tiers at night. There is no cell in which a refractory or rebellious prisoner can be confined. Now sir, will not every right minded citizen declare such a place to be but a hotbed of iniquity and a nursery for crime, where hardened criminals and those accused of a first offense are all confined together, affording the older ones full opportunity farther to corrupt the younger, and to taint the air with obscene and profane language.

Is El Paso county so poor that a jail cannot be provided for its prisoners, in accordance with the demands of humanity and civilization, or is this only an example of the boasted economy of our county commissioners, who, by thus attempting to save expense, are busy increasing the number of criminals for the county to care for.

The city jail is also an iron cage, but in a cellar, with iron gratings flush with the roadway, so that in every heavy rain the place is flooded. During the late storm the water was above the knees of prisoners, before the marshal could release them. The place smells horribly damp and offensive, whilst the provision for the ordinary decencies of life is barbarous. The cell for women is separate but in the same vault and contiguous to the men's cage. I most earnestly desire to call the attention of all classes of citizens to this matter, and to request the assistance of the press so that such an expression of public opinion be brought to bear on the county commissioners and the city council that this great evil and disgrace to civilization be remedied as soon as possible.

FRANCIS B. HILL,
Secretary El Paso Branch C. E. S.

Joan of Arc.

New York Tribune.

M. Maynard, the editor of Le Figaro, vigorously protests against the way in which Joan of Arc is just now being exploited. "There are," he observes, "few figures in history so glorious and touching as that of the Maid of Orleans. Hence, I think, it is high time to say that an abuse is being made of her, that she is being transformed into an instrument of publicity, and made the victim of the same luxury of advertisement as is bestowed on the last quack medicine. All this is deplorable. Two bishops are getting up costly and unnecessary monuments of her; statues of her are being raised everywhere; pilgrimages to her birthplace are being organized, and her whole life and career form the groundwork of plays and pantomimes. One would almost imagine that France had forgotten all about her, or that she did not exist before the year 1880. Let us leave her alone with that halo of tender respect which has never been denied her, and no compromise her glorious deeds by puffing and exaggeration."

The Source of Washington's "Rules."

Publishers' Weekly.

The long-sought source of the "Rules of Civility," contained in a boyish manuscript of George Washington, has, so says the Boston Athenæum, been discovered. Mr. M. D. Conway was led to suspect a French origin by the discovery that Washington's pastor at the time (1745) was a Huguenot named Marye. On the suggestion of Dr. Garnett, of the British museum, Mr. Conway examined an old work in Latin and French, "*Communis Vita inter Homines Scita*," and has found in it nearly all of Washington's rules. In 1888 Dr. Toner printed in Washington City a transcript of the "Rules," so far as they are now legible. An edition, with the omissions supplied within brackets, and a monograph on the whole subject, will be prepared by Mr. Conway.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Mrs. Sherwood Compares Hospitality at Home and Abroad.

The Old World Astonished at America's Lavish Display.

Influence of a Good Dinner on Politics and Diplomacy.

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AIX-LES-BAINS, August 12.—The word hospitality is a precious one in all religions and in all languages, to give food and wine and shelter, to bring one's friends around a well filled board. Where is the ancient chronicle that is not filled with praises of him or her who has this organizing power? or where is the poet from Horace to Milton who has not sung the record of the Amphytrion? or the Cleopatra who, setting before the guest the welcome fruit, the cooling, or the inspiring draught, has, with it all brought to the philosopher his answering thought, to the weary rest, to the restless invigorating sympathy, to the curious, the last gossip, to the wit the last bon mot, to those who live in the realms of fancy the last story.

Social leaders in all ages and countries, have studied not only the tastes but the intellectual aptitudes and capabilities of those whom they sought to gather round their boards. The versatile Greek intellect, in its superb mythology, which figures for us all the passions of our replete common nature, left us that Jupiter who gave supper parties to Venus to which Juno was not bid nor Minerva either, for the matter of that; doubtless those two, dignity and intellect combined, gave in turn suppers to which Jupiter in his graver hours was glad to be asked; but they did not "mix things." These *petits soupers* enlivened by the inextinguishable laughter of the gods, and waited upon by Gannymede and Hebe, had much to do with the politics of a Greek heaven. In like manner, the gloomy northern heroes of Valhalla invoked the terror and fascination of clanging steel and the mighty rustling of warriors who sat down to meals all clad in armor, as they drank their mead from the skulls of their enemies. The splendid outward phenomena of nature is here omitted in their stories of banquets; the wind sighs through the forest, the ocean washes the feet of the host; the chasms of earth seem to open to swallow their kitchen middens; and of cookery they had evidently only the most vague and awful conceptions. We see vanishing down their mighty throats great draughts of potent liquors; we see their huge hands tearing the half-roasted kid; yet here also we have the elementary idea of hospitality as set forth in the northern poetry. They were all trying to have a good time. It is as distinctly imaged forth in the Saga as in the neater, more elegant and finished Hellenic verse, which culminated in power in Homer, and wreathed its base with roses as in Horace.

It entered into the religious epic of Milton, and we see the religious housewife of his day imaged forth as Eve, spread her table for the angel, and brought food from the preserves of Paradise to lighten Adam's duties as a host to a most unexpected, perhaps unwelcome guest.

We see also in this immortal picture that man has ever turned to woman as the organizing power on these occasions, and indeed history—sublime in its impartiality—has always painted man as throwing off all the trouble of giving a dinner party to the woman.

To even hint at the great influence which hospitality has had upon politics would be to recite Guizot's nine volumes of the "History of Civilization." From the polished and versatile memoirs of the Grammonts, Walpoles, D'Azeglios, Henry Crabbe, Robinson, Selwyn, from France, Germany, Italy, England, how many a lesson we get of the efficiency of a dinner in reconciling foes and in making friends! How many a conspiracy was hatched no doubt behind an aspic of plovers' eggs, or a *vol-au-vent de volaille!* How many a budding ministry brought to full power over a well ordered table cloth! How many a war cloud dispelled by the proper introduction of a good Burgundy at the proper temperature!

It is related that Lord Lyndhurst, when somebody asked him which was the best way to succeed in life, replied, "Give good wine." A French statesman would have answered, "Give Good dinners," which implies good wine and something besides, and would have carried out the advice into practice himself. Talleyrand kept the most renowned table of his day, quite as much for political as for hygienic reasons. At eighty years of age he spent an hour every morning with his chef discussing the dishes to be served at dinner. The emperor, who was no epicure, nor even a connoisseur, was nevertheless pleased with Talleyrand's luxurious and refined hospitality, in consequence of the impression it made on those who were so fortunate as to partake of it. On the other hand, one hesitates to contemplate the indigestions and bad English cookery, which must have hatched an Oliver Cromwell. Or earlier still, what a decadence of Italian hospitality made the Borgias possible.

There is one chaos of good feeding and bad organization, largely responsible for the ennui of society which should be preached about, and that is a dinner party given to "pay off social debts," where no person has the least sympathy with the persons about him; think of the awful resting time between the courses. Could the modern hostess be permitted to send a check to each guest asking him to be miserable for an evening, she would be a real benefactor of society, and save it from the reproach of insufficiency. She holds so divine an office, the hostess, that one wishes she would never descend from her throne, nor invite people simply to make them unhappy.

American hospitality has always been to the European observer, a splendid outward phenomenon. It has been so generous, so lavish, so disregardful of expense that it has been criticized as barbaric, as savage, as vulgar. Still nobody staid away from these dinners which were compared to hecatombs of game, and where champagne was said to flow like Niagara, in boundless and uncontrollable current. The guinea pears and ten shilling peaches which were pronounced at an English dinner as decidedly ostentatious, were left far in the background by some American entertainers, who would have served diamonds in artichokes had diamonds been edible.

The profusion, the expense of a New York dinner, its roses at a dollar a leaf, its fruit from Algiers or San Francisco, its fish from a coast 3000 miles long, its game from the boundless area which Sam Slick described as reaching from "the state of Maine to the setting sun," its luxurious wines which really represented the vintages most prized by connoisseur, these all had been so familiar to the hostesses from the Golden slope in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Newport, that they felt absolutely the expense of a dinner in Paris or London to be nothing, and bought orchids for half the price which had been paid for roses at Klunder's, not reflecting that to the sober, better sense of a foreign hostess, such profusion and gilding of the passing hour seemed a senseless extravagance.

A Parisian hostess once rebuked an American hostess for her outlay of flowers, saying, "In one season what you waste in flowers would buy a precious picture or statue."

"Oh, where is the precious picture or statue? I will buy that too!" said Mrs. Plethoric Pockets, who only wished for an outlet for her overflowing wealth as an apoplectic sighs for a blood letting.

Still, whatever may have been said, American luxury is splendid. There is nothing like it here in the old world. Given one splendid dinner and all society is emulous. Our silver and gold services, Japanese, Chinese faience, our reticulated Worcester, Sevres, and our own cut glass make a table look like a picture by Reubens.

American hospitality shines out the richer that almost every host has conquered fortune for himself. It makes Amphytrion look bigger, taller, more superb, when we realize that he has conquered fate in Wall street, at the newspaper office, on the cotton exchange, in the courts, the camp, the grove. For work has given him her best prizes, her money bags and her laurel wreath.

Luxury like this is good for a land like ours. We have the most abundant market in the world. (Would that La Belle France did, however, send us more cooks!) Luxury encourages a thousand industries. The reduced lady has perhaps embroidered the table cloth and marked the napkins; the artistic girl has painted the dinner cards. The gardener is stimulated to produce better roses and to raise lilies of the valley in the winter. It sends comfort into a hundred homes; this crude, careless, overdone luxury of the ladies' lunches and the dinners of America. That is what I say to Europeans when they criticize the American tendency.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Promised Cure for Phthisis.

New York Herald.

In his recent address at the Berlin Medical congress, Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, aroused much interest by the announcement that the near future might witness the development of a method for the prevention and cure of pulmonary consumption. As reported by the Medical Record Dr. Koch said that "he had not only succeeded in conferring upon guinea pigs, which are known to be peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis, perfect immunity against the disease, but had also discovered means of averting the growth and multiplication of tubercle bacilli after inoculation."

The promise implied in these words is of startling importance to the world. Should Dr. Koch succeed in perfecting a method of curing and preventing phthisis in man, as he apparently thinks he has already done, his discovery will meet with a cordial recognition by the medical profession. For he belongs to that profession in which the *esprit de corps* is strong, though really he is more of a physicist than a physician, and more expert in strictly scientific research than in mere clinical practice.

There is happily, therefore, much more reason to hope that his intimation of a coming cure for tuberculosis will not prove disappointing, and that when published it will not encounter so much opposition from doctors as Pasteur's hydrophobia cure. Should the hope thus awakened be realized even in part, Dr. Koch's discovery, in its importance to the human race, will be second to no discovery of the nineteenth century or any other century. The world will wait with profound interest for further tidings from the German physician.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild lately bought a clock made by Louis XVI. He paid $68,000 for it.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

HOW TO COOK IN CAMP.

ROASTING PROBABLY THE EARLIEST METHOD OF PREPARING FOOD.

Alfred Balch Tells How to Get Your Meals Up Most Deliciously While You Are Enjoying Your Summer Outing. Broiling, Planking, Baking, Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—When you find yourself in the woods or on the waves you always discover that you have an appetite alongside of which your home desire for food is as the mouse is to the mountain. Eat and eat and eat yet again is the rule during one's outdoor times, even though this be but for a day. Gargantuan stores of food, therefore, are necessary to keep a party in good humor, and he hath the greater honor who is the most noble cook. Much may be done with the frying pan in skillful hands, nor are the results to be obtained from the pot hanging on the tripod or set in the coals to be despised.

Probably the method of cooking which was discovered by Adam and Eve before the birth of Cain, or which was the first adopted by the immediate descendants of the anthropoid apes, was roasting with fire. There are many methods of doing this, which resolve themselves naturally into two great classes—the right and the wrong. The latter may be ignored, as almost any one has brains enough to discover it for himself. The former, however, is worth describing, if only for the delicious results which may be arrived at through it. While the general process is the same in all cases, the details vary with the food. And the first rule to remember is that the meal will be far more satisfactory if prepared over coals than it will if a fire—that is, flame—be the source of the heat. Flame argues smoke, and smoke implies creosote and other oils of wood which are not pleasant to the taste, while a generous bed of coals, crimsoning and paling with the heat within them, cooks the meat or fish slowly and perfectly. If the things to be cooked are small, as are birds, for example, a switch stuck in the ground, with the bird impaled on the other end, will serve. In any event do not cook over the coals. Raise a bank of them against a stone or a pile of dirt, and cook in front or at one side. If you have a plate let it catch the drippings, and if you have none then a piece of bark will serve your turn. Be careful, however, not to let the bark catch fire.

If the article to be cooked be large, such as a fish or steak, planking it is as good a method as any. In default of a plank the flat side of a split log answers perfectly. Fasten your fish or steak to the wood with nails if you have them, or pegs if nothing else is at hand, place it in front of your bank of coals, nearly upright, and then wait patiently for the cooking. It cooks slowly, and you must therefore give it all the time it needs. It is always a good plan to have a second fire, from which fresh coals may be drawn as they are needed. Many people there are who do not know how to plank shad or other fish, and perhaps a few directions may not be out of place. Secure a plank of oak not less than two inches thick, and of course of sufficient width and length. Split the fish down the back, remove the back bone and nail the fish to the plank, skin side in. Then open the front of the stove, get a lot of bright coals together, swab the fish with melted butter, stand the plank up so the fish will toast, butter it lightly from time to time and serve it on the plank. If it is properly cooked you will never forget your first experience of the dish. But this is a discursus.

To cook large joints by one of these camp fires is merely an obvious extension of the methods already described. Drive two poles into the ground and lash to them a cross pole. Rake together a large bank of coals on one side, or if you like you can make up two banks. Hang the joint by a piece of string, or a twisted bark cord to the cross pole and catch the drippings in a plate or dish of bark. If you have but one bank of coals you can put up a bark screen on the other side of the meat to prevent waste of the heat. In this case, however, you must continually turn the joint, or you will have it half cooked and half raw.

These methods of roasting, broiling or toasting—for they are modifications of all three—are certainly primitive enough, nor to carry them out do you require any other tool than the ax. But baking may become in the woods, with nothing except what you can find anywhere. Find a small stream, and cast along the bank until you come to a tiny waterfall. Wade in and, bending down, grope in the bottom of the pool just below the fall. The chances are you shall find a dense blue clay, which you can dig up in lumps with your sheath knife. With the ax or a small stone pound this out into a rather thin sheet a little under half an inch in thickness. If the clay is of the right kind there will be no stones in it, but if there should be pick them out. Having cleaned your fish lay some twigs of the black birch in it and then cover it with the clay, being careful to pinch the edges of the fold close together. Prepare as many fish as you care to eat in this way and bury the bundles in the coals. When they are done, which will be within an hour, break them open, and eating, thank me for having taught you the method.

This method of cooking may be applied to anything having a skin. If you wish to so treat meat, such as steaks, chops or roasts, you must first wrap it in something which will prevent a contact with the clay. For this purpose ordinary paper which has been well greased will answer perfectly. But in the woods paper cannot be easily found, and one has to hunt up a substitute. This is found in the first paper birch tree you see, and the inner sheets of bark are better than the outer. Wrap the meat carefully, tie it up and then put the clay around it. Of course you will give the bundle a time to cook proportioned to the amount of meat in it. During the process of cooking the clay will crack open, but this will do no harm. The most important part of this method is preparing the clay, which should be hammered and worked until it is tough like putty. The sheet should be even in thickness.

One of the most primitive methods of cooking known to men is steaming. The "ovens" in the South Sea Islands, the "pits" in Terra del Fuego, the "kitchens" in Alaska, all depend on steam for the heat. In this country we have the same thing in the feasts so dear to the memory of those who have enjoyed them under the name of clambakes. The principle upon which a clambake is run is that when damp seaweed is brought in contact with hot stones steam is generated, and this will cook the food. Make a shallow pit in dry sand or soil and line it with stones about the size of your head. On these build a good fire, which should burn for not less than two hours. Rake the fire and coals out, leaving the stones bare. You can, if you like, heat the stones in a fire away from the pit and transfer them when hot, for as the only thing necessary is to have the pit lined with hot stones it does not make much difference where they are heated. Only do not leave any more coals than you can help in the pit.

On top of these stones you place a layer of damp—not wet—seaweed, that variety called rockweed being the best. In default of seaweed you can use hay that has been thoroughly soaked and then squeezed as dry as possible, or green grass, or in fact anything that is damp. On top of this layer, which should be about six inches thick, you place the clams in their shells. These clams should be washed thoroughly. They are generally piled in a heap in the center and around the edge the green corn is laid. This corn must be only partially shucked, one layer of the shuck at least being left. The chickens and fish to be cooked are also placed around the clams, resting on the seaweed. These may be wrapped in paper if you like, or may simply be put into their places with nothing around them. On the top of the whole thing you pile up more seaweed or damp hay, and then cover the heap with a piece of canvas if you have it or earth if you can get nothing else. This covering must be sufficient to keep the steam in. The bake takes from two to three hours before it is finished.

When the heap is opened the clams and corn are generally eaten with melted butter, a good store of which should be ready. Now a bake can be had when you have neither clams nor sea fish, for any kind of food may be cooked in this steaming heap. The bake, therefore, is legitimately a method of cooking for the woods as well as the shore, and a most capital method it is, too. In default of hay or grass sweet ferns may be used with pleasant results, and squirrels, partridges, trout or black bass cooked in this way are perfectly delicious.

ALFRED BALCH.

THE KREUTZER SONATA.

What E. J. Edwards Has to Say of Tolstoi's Latest Production.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The action of the government respecting the "Kreutzer Sonata" makes that book the topic of the week. It has seemed well for some one in authority in the postoffice department to prohibit this book from the mails. Had it not been for this action the work would have been forgotten, and by the great mass of readers would have been wholly ignored. Nothing but the great repute of Tolstoi as a realistic writer brought any attention whatever to the book when it appeared. When the critics examined it the best of them at once pronounced it a revelation of what had before been suspected, and that was that Tolstoi's great intellect is clouded and his mental faculties disordered.

It is true that occasionally in this little work lines appear which suggest the author of "Anna Karenina" and of "Peace and War;" but these hints of genius are infrequent. The story as a work of literary art would have attracted no attention whatever had not Tolstoi written it. It may also be said that this great realist would have despised himself in his best days had he believed that his pen would ever commit such a thing as this to paper. In saying this the literary art, the power of realistic reproduction and the great virility which have heretofore characterized Tolstoi are referred to.

Those persons who buy the book expecting to be delighted with it as they were, for instance, with that exquisite short story of his which he called "The Cossacks," will be bitterly disappointed. On the other hand, those who have purchased it expecting to find therein something which will give delight to a diseased imagination and to a fondness for the suggestive and forbidden, will also be disappointed and regret that they spent a penny for the book. The subject which Tolstoi treats in the story is the marriage relations, but it is treated with the brutality of a dissecting knife, and a dull one, too, at that, rather than the passionate warmth and romantic imaginings which characterize some of the French writers. It is more like a medical work than a novel, and therefore it will give but little delight to those who have found pleasure in "The Quick and the Dead," "A Modern Marriage," "The Pace That Kills," and other novels of the sensual school. It tends to kill warmth rather than to create it, and it is safe to say that readers will throw the book down, not only disgusted, but wearied by it.

In the view of many of the critics his story of "The Cossacks," which is an exquisitely voluptuous book, is far more reprehensible than "The Kreutzer Sonata." For "The Cossacks" is a magnificent exhibition of Tolstoi's powers, a supreme work of art, and vivid and delightful in the perfection with which the characters are materialized. In all modern fiction there is not a more perfect, truly flesh and blood creature than the Cossack girl whom Tolstoi painted, nor is there a more taking scene for the voluptuary than one which is described in this little novel. It is, however, such a great work of genius and its art is so superior that it is not regarded as reprehensible at all.

Some effort has been made to take advantage of the notoriety given to "The Kreutzer Sonata" by the postoffice authorities, but it is safe to predict that this reputation will be shortlived, and the work will be consigned to the flames by every one who buys it as wearisome, nauseating and untrue. For Tolstoi's argument in it is that the marriage relation is all wrong, and that the perfect life for men and women to lead is practically one of celibacy.

One aspect of the work, however, has occurred to some of Tolstoi's worshipers. It is that the author is not striving to teach a lesson, but is simply portraying the mental disease which jealousy causes. If that was his purpose then it must be said that he was realistic as he had never been before, and from that point of view his art is perfect. Tolstoi, however, has destroyed this hope of his admirers by declaring that he wrote the book to teach a monstrous lesson.

E. J. EDWARDS.

Why He Wore Them.

Cholly—Fweddy, old boy, what are you wearing those big spectacles for?

Fweddy—Because all the snobs, don't y' know, wear a single eyeglawss. I wear these lange spectacles to let 'em know I'm not a doosid snob, bah Jove!—Chicago Tribune.

Cause for Sadness.

"What's the matter? You look so sad."

"My uncle's condition troubles me."

"Why, I saw him a little while ago, and he seemed to enjoy perfect health."

"That is exactly what troubles me."—Texas Siftings.

The Land of Liberty.

Excited Citizen—Officer. Officer. A man has just jumped off of that pier.

Policeman (who can't swim)—Well, there ain't no law agin bathin' with clothes on, is there?—Life.

Opening of Public Schools.

City Superintendent Pattison has furnished the following notice concerning the opening of the public schools:

Monday, September 1st, being a legal holiday, the public schools of the city will open Tuesday, September 2nd.

High School.—All pupils entering the High school for the first time, except those entering by certificate from the eighth grade, will please present themselves at the High school building (the old Congregational church on Bijou street), at 8:30 a. m., Monday, September 1.

Ward Schools.—All pupils who enter the ward schools for the first time, and those who did not enter the final at the examination or failed to be promoted at that examination, and are entitled to a supplemental examination under the provisions of chapter 5, rule 23, of the catalogue, will please present themselves at the city hall at 9 a. m., Friday and Saturday, August 29 and 30, and Monday, September 1.

Their Own Fault.

The coroner's jury met at Palmer Lake on the 22d inst. to hold an inquest over the engineer and fireman killed in the wreck on the Rio Grande near that point Wednesday afternoon. The train dispatcher from Pueblo, the engineer and fireman of the other engine, and the telegraph operators at Monument and at Palmer Lake were all present and testified that the dead men had orders to protect against engine No. 58. They had not protected as ordered and so caused the accident. The jury brought in the following verdict:

The said Frank Hart and Fred Fogel came to their deaths by injuries received in a collision between engines No. 58 and 258 between mile posts No. 53 and 54, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, near mile post No. 54, on the 20th day of August, 1890, and that the said collision resulted from a negligence of the said Frank Hart and Fred Fogel in failing to obey order No. 85, issued on said date by E. G. McKay, train dispatcher of the said Denver and Rio Grande railroad, inasmuch as they failed to protect themselves according to instructions contained in said order No. 85.

C. O. VAUGHN,
C. N. WATKINS,
E. C. GARD,
L. J. MUNGER,
L. L. JUDD,
J. B. SHUMAKER,
Jurors.

Fire, Smoke and Water.

About 6:15 a. m. on the 15th a dense cloud of smoke was seen issuing from the transom over Neff's harness shop on South Tejon street, and an alarm was at once turned in. The hose companies responded immediately and had their connections made and water ready before the bell ceased ringing. The store was seen to be full of smoke and also the adjacent shoe store of Mr. P. A. McCurdy but the location of the flames could not at first be determined. The smoke was so thick that a man could not stand in it for ten seconds and increased in volume every minute. Finally it was decided to try the basement and the minute the door was opened a rush of smoke and flame poured out. The smoke came out in stifling, blinding clouds, pushing back the firemen as fast as they tried to carry in their hose. Soon, four streams of water were pouring in and after a little the smoke let up sufficiently to allow them to locate the flames, which they then very soon extinguished after a fight of over an hour. The fire started, it is supposed, from a pile of papers in the rear of the basement under the harness shop, which had been soaked in harness oil. They heated and ignited spontaneously. The flames spread from them across the ceiling to the board partition separating that basement from Mr. McCurdy's, and the smoke, rising, filled both of the stores. The damage done to Mr. Neff was about $800 which was fully insured. Mr. McCurdy's stock was not touched by the flames but the smoke and water damaged it to the extent of about $2,700 which is also insured.

Resolutions of Respect.

The funeral of the late Policeman Chas. Woods, at the Catholic church on the 15th, was very largely attended by his friends and former associates. Yesterday afternoon the policemen met in the City hall and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Officer Chas. E. Woods his wife loses a true, faithful and affectionate husband, the city an honest, upright, loyal citizen, and this department a brave, faithful and efficient officer; one who cared to do right and was always found at his post of duty.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for 30 days.

Resolved, That the thanks of this department be tendered to the El Paso Livery company, J. Q. Hundley, Pitts & Woolley, John Simmons, J. C. Davis and the Buckeye Livery company and all other friends who so generously contributed means to enable us to lay at rest our departed brother officer.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished his bereaved wife and that the city papers be requested to publish the same.

L. C. DANA,
E. W. GATHRIGHT,
J. W. CHAPMAN,
Committee.

Rapid Transit Matters.

A very important meeting of the officers of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railroad company was held Saturday night. The evening was largely taken up with the consideration of a schedule of fares to be charged, and the following were finally agreed upon. All fares in the corporate limits of the city five cents, including transfers; between Colorado Springs and Colorado City five cents; school tickets within the city limits half rates; children under 5 years of age free; from any point in the city to Cheyenne canon and Austin Bluff ten cents; from Colorado City to Austin Bluff and Cheyenne canon ten cents each.

After the meeting a GAZETTE representative talked with Mr. F. L. Martin, the president of the company, regarding the matter of the road getting into South Cheyenne canon. Mr. Martin in the presence of the other stockholders and the attorney of the company said that if they were permitted to get in, no additional fare would be charged from this city to the falls, and that five cents fare would be charged from the mouth of the canon to the falls for those who got on at that point. A good foot path would be provided for the convenience of those who wish to walk. Only twenty-five feet of right of way is asked, and no cutting or mutilation of trees will be permitted farther than is necessary. In fact the officers protested that it would be to their advantage to maintain the wild beauty of the place as much as possible. The company, Mr. Martin says, is ready to enter into a contract according to the terms of the resolution adopted by the council.

Killed by the Cars.

Louis W. Oliver, an old soldier, was struck by Midland engine No. 102, just beyond the transfer yards in West Colorado Springs, at about 7:30 Monday morning and instantly killed. He had lost a yoke of oxen from his place in South Colorado Springs and about 6:30 started out in the direction of Colorado City to look for them. After he got as far as the Midland shops he decided that they had gone some other way and started back, walking on one side of the Midland track. Near the place where he was killed he saw the Rio Grande passenger train coming toward him on the parallel track a few feet away. At the same time engine 102 was coming down on him from behind pushing a car filled with coal. The engineer blew his whistle, but Oliver evidently thought that it was the other train whistling and kept on the track. Engineer Thomas whistled again and reversed his engine, while Fireman J. W. Ogden leaned out of the cab and called out to him. He appeared to hear this and turned partly around just as the end of the car struck him in the back. He was thrown to one side with his back broken and died instantly. He was not in the least mangled nor was his skin broken. The body was brought at once to this city and Coroner Marlow was summoned. After making a thorough examination he satisfied himself that the railroad employes had done all in their power to prevent the accident, and were guilty of no carelessness, so he decided not to hold an inquest.

The dead man was an old soldier of a Missouri company, but was not a member of the Grand Army. He left a wife and five children in very poor circumstances. The railroad company offered to pay all the funeral expenses if the widow would relinquish all claims against them, but she was advised by her friends that she had a good claim against the corporation for a large amount, so she would not sign the paper. The expenses will therefore be paid by the county under the state law which insures every old soldier an honorable burial.

The County's Recorded Indebtedness.

Mr. S. E. Kinsley has been appointed a special agent of the census bureau to complete the work of securing the recorded indebtedness. It will require Mr. Abbott about three weeks to complete the census of this county. A great deal more work is being put in in this county than was at first intended because the showing will be so good. It is found that in ten years there have been recorded in this county 5411 mortgages, of which 2452 have been cancelled. The number cancelled, however, has been much greater than reported as the enumerators say they have inadvertently missed many. Of 1280 queries sent out as to why mortgages were made an answer has been received to at least 70 per cent. Of these replies only about one-hundredth of one per cent show bad debts. In fact the figures will show that there have not been over 100 foreclosures in the ten years. Mr. Kinsley will start out some time next week over the country looking up persons who have not replied to inquiries regarding their mortgages. These inquiries are not made for the purpose of prying into any one's business, and the persons of whom inquiries are made will answer promptly they will be acting for the benefit of the county at large.

Death of Roswell Hunt.

The many friends of Mr. Roswell Hunt, Jr., will be grieved to learn of his death, which occurred at Cheyenne canon Monday. Mr. Hunt was taken ill with typhoid fever about two weeks ago and was thought to be doing very well until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon when a sudden turn for the worse occurred. He sank gradually until death came at 10 o'clock Monday night. Mr. Hunt was 26 years of age and came to this city last spring with Mr. Southworth, Mr. C. S. Evans. They established the gentlemen's furnishing goods house of C. E. Evans & Co. in the new Bank block. Mr. Hunt came from Piermont, N. H., and was well known in the New England states, having been a traveling salesman for a Boston firm. He was a member of various secret organizations, and was very much respected in this community as an active young business man. Since his sickness he has been at the home of his sister in Cheyenne canon, and his mother arrived from the east the day previous to his death. The remains will be sent to his former home for interment.

The Condition of the Canon.

In pursuance of a suggestion in a recent letter to the GAZETTE a reporter visited South Cheyenne canon Monday afternoon to look into its condition. After passing the toll gate the creek for some distance is almost hidden from view by the remains of old bridges, bits of board, limbs of trees, planks and a heterogeneous collection of old rubbish. Just beyond this the way is blocked by the remains of an old shed, pieces of a shingled roof and a pile of old corrugated iron. It seems to be the rule in the canon to leave everything just as it falls, in the severe simplicity of nature, this includes sardine boxes, boards, old buildings, bridges, sections of trail, newspapers and all that comes. Just before reaching the towering pillars of Hercules there is a dam in the creek which is a decided novelty. It is made almost entirely of paper which has settled against a dead branch lying in the water. Intermingled with the paper are melon rinds, fruit baskets and apple cores and the crystal stream slowly flows through this mass of decaying vegetation. Beyond this point the smell of decay is quite noticeable in the canon. The stream is filled with logs in all stages of decomposition, mingled with rubbish of all kinds. Here and there the reporter thought he could see in some dark pool the flash of a fish but a closer examination showed that it was only the steely glimmer of an abandoned sardine box. On the way up from the gate every few yards a sign painted on a rock disclosed the fact that lunch could be obtained above. Arrived at the spot "lunch" was painted on every rock in view and for a considerable distance beyond the same warning was given. On a prominent boulder just before the Seven Falls come in sight is painted the advertisement of a Denver photographer in black letters six inches high. The trail all the way is narrow and very much broken and caved, and it is necessary to walk a narrow log or board to cross the creek. It is used in common by people and by horses, and manure is scattered along it every few feet. At the foot of the falls is a magnificent amphitheatre. This, instead of receiving the waters in a crystal pool, is filled with the debris of former wooden stairs, not a reassuring sight for the timid tourist who looks up at the present towering, trembling, rickety flight. Just above the second fall there is about a cord of wood lodged and behind this is a heap of tin cans. In the pool at the foot of the fourth fall is a large pile of loose sticks and an old camp kettle, a number of newspapers, a paper box and the remains of about three watermelons. The odor from these pools is very perceptible. At the foot of the seventh and topmost fall is a large pool carved out of solid rock, which is thick with garbage of all kinds and its bottom is bright with tin cans. The old stairs leading up the falls are very dangerous and full of holes. The former steps, now abandoned, have been left to rot down at their leisure at different points along the ascent. The condition of the canon is about that of an abandoned lumber camp and saw mill eight or ten years old. The only thing which detracts from this effect is the toll gate and the omnipresent melon rind and newspaper.

Mr. Edgar Howbert, clerk of the district court, has received from the land office in Washington, copies of the new forms which will hereafter be used in making final proofs on government lands. Under the old system there were three blanks needed, one for each witness and one for the claimant. Each witness had 29 questions to answer and the claimant had 46. In the new system only one blank is used, containing space for both the testimony of the claimant and his witness. The claimant has thirteen questions to answer and each of the others has twelve. The questions are arranged to be answered by yes or no, and the whole operation of proving up is greatly simplified. The cost under this system will be less than one-half the former rate or between $4 and $5.

The county commissioners were in session on the 22d, and after much deliberation succeeded in the difficult task of redistricting the county. District No. 1 is now all that portion of El Paso county north of Huerfano street in this city and east of the line between ranges 67 and 66. District No 2 contains all south of Huerfano street and east of the same line. The third district contains all of the county west of the line between Colorado Springs and Colorado City. This makes practically one mountain district and two plains districts and divides the population almost evenly.

An order was issued from the office of General Manager Colburn of the Midland yesterday to the effect that Mr. W. J. Lawrence would assume the duties of the office of general superintendent, made vacant by the resignation of Superintendent Saunders. Mr. Lawrence has had charge of the Colorado division of the Rock Island ever since it was built. He has been in this city most of the time and has many friends here. He is an able and efficient railroad man and will undoubtedly make a success of his new position.

Mr. W. E. Pabor, of the Fruita Star was in the city recently. Mr. Pabor is a writer whose reputation far exceeds the bounds of the state. He bears the distinction of having been at the birth of Colorado Springs and some of the kindliest and finest writings from his pen have been devoted to this city. There are very few newspaper men so well known through the state, and his gentle, kindly manners win him friends everywhere he goes. Mr. Pabor has but recently retired from the editorship of the Grand Junction Star, but his personality is still felt in Colorado journalism through his Fruita paper.

Assistant District Attorney Cochran has been considering the matter of prosecuting the colored mail wagon driver who so nearly shot Merchant Policeman McCabe Wednesday the 28th, but he has decided that as the man was in some degree a United States' officer he would not be justified in prosecuting him. The matter will be therefore dropped unless the city authorities care to prosecute him.

Since the recent heavy rains the dissensions over irrigating water have almost ceased and Commissioner Shideler is able to get a little rest from importunate and threatening ranchmen. About the only irrigating now remaining is to wet the ground for fall plowing, so it is not likely that the city will be in straights any more this season.

Mr. F. A. Neff received Saturday from the German-American Fire Insurance company, through M. Kennedy, their agent in this city, one hundred dollars, being amount of damages sustained by him in the fire of Friday morning. This is certainly prompt and satisfactory settlement, as Mr. Kennedy guarantees in all cases.

A warrant was sworn out before the justice at Woodland Park Monday, charging Joseph Bishop, of Green Mountain Falls, with assaulting a woman of that place. It is stated that the trouble grew out of the woman having rented a house of Bishop and failing to meet the rent. That he went to the place and created a disturbance, winding up by striking her.

Prof. Fred A. Chapman, LL. B., who reads at the South Congregational church Tuesday evening, September 2, is a graduate of the State and National Law school, New York, formerly professor of elocution at Fowler & Wills college and the Conservatory of Music, New York, and visiting professor of elocution of Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville, the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, etc. Tickets of admission are 25 cents.

Engineer Luckraft Monday completed the running of a line to Seven Falls for the People's Rapid Transit railroad. The line begins at the D. T. & Ft. W. track on Nevada avenue and extends above the falls. The stockholders of the new company elected officers on Saturday evening, as follows: J. C. Woodbury, president; W. E. Goshen, vice president; F. F. Roby, secretary and treasurer.

Last week Postmaster Everleth received word from Washington that he had been allowed $1000 per year additional for clerk hire. Miss Jessie Fuller has been appointed stamp clerk and the general delivery clerk is yet to be selected. It is hoped that with this additional assistance the business of the office can be greatly expedited, but it is not sufficient yet.

The fires were lighted in the furnaces at the glass works last night, preparatory to the next year's work which commences on September 1. It usually takes three weeks, we understand, to get the furnaces properly heated and a sufficient quantity of molten glass in the bottom to begin work.—Colorado City Iris.

On Saturday evening the employes on the morning GAZETTE presented Mr. E. K. Cooke a handsome gold headed cane, upon the occasion of his severing his connection with the paper. Mr. Cooke left for Denver on Sunday to assume his duties as private secretary to Governor Cooper.

A number of the friends of Mrs. Clara Rowe gathered at her home Sunday evening to watch the unfolding of the petals of a night blooming cereus. Two of the beautiful white flowers bloomed during the evening.

Mr. E. E. Martin and Mr. Henry Johnson, of the dry goods house of N. O. Johnson, left for New York last week to purchase fall goods. They will visit all the largest establishments and look up the late styles.

The Falcon Herald says that everybody is feeling happy over the fact that the county commissioners have made a new voting precinct at that place.

As the recent storm stripped the leaves and flowers from the flower gardens in the parks, it was decided that the fences around them were no longer needed, so they were taken up.

Mr. J. J. Bagley, a prominent attorney of Goodland, Kansas, is visiting friends in the city for a few days.

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Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by Henry LeB. Wills for the week ending August 27, 1890.

CITY.

Wm. S. Kinsley to Samuel E. Kinsley, lts 9 and 10, blk 506, North End add.....

John E. Means et al. to G. A. Shearer, lt 55, Bristol's add......

G. A. Shearer to C. C. Hoyt, lt 5, Lawton's 2d subd of pt blk 23 and 24), add 3350

Wm. E. Bare et al to Florian Cajori, lt 3, blk F, Mayfair add. 2500

Caroline L. Wheeler to Frank Wheeler et al, und ½ of w ½ of lt 2, e ½ of lts 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and ...; also e 67 ft, lt 12, s 90 ft of w 33 ft, lt 2 and s 90 ft of lts 3 ... in Wheeler's subd of blk 23, add ....

Francis M. Drake to David A. Irvine 33½x90 ft of lts 9 and 10, blk 32 add ....

Maurice Moore to C. F. Ray, lt 5 blk 1, add 8550

... Johnson to J. A. Voorhees, part of the n ½ of lt ..., Stewart's add of blk 227 add .... 8..

Anna ... Tuttle to R. B. Allen, lt ..., blk 62, add to West Colorado Springs .... 8..

Myrtle O. Reed to Coureine McDonough, part of lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, blk 2 South Colorado Springs . 8300

The National Land and Improvement company to James A. Patron, lt 1, blk 282, Monument add to Colorado Springs 8 25

J. A. Voorhees to Thomas J. Maney part of lt ..., blk 227, Stewart's sub .... 8 4(0)

National Land and Improvement company to Louis G. Oster, lt 3, blk 280, Monument add 8225

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS

James Riley et al to Wm Coburn, lt 8 blk 2 850

COLORADO CITY

Anthony Bott to Anastasia Mary Flanigan, lts 22, 23, 24 and 25 blk 253 Anthony Bott's add No 2 1200

Minnie Smith to Annie Stockbridge et al lt 9 blk 85 ....

Allen M. Ridley to Wm L. Reed, lts 3 ... 29 30 3 and 32 blk 156 ....

Bertha E. Rolfing to William A. Love, pt of lts 23 and 24 blk 150 ....

Wm A. Love et al to Bertha E. Rolfing lt 22 blk 150 Love & Quinby's add ....

Alvira A. Finley to Edward A. Brown lts 23 and 24 blk 1-3 ....

MANITOU

Lots 1, 2 and 3, C. R. Standish's subd of lts 20 and 21, and pts of lts 19 23 and 28 blk C, also lts 8 and 19, blk C, and pt lt 22, with certain exceptions 26,000

John Hubert to Herman Hueders, lt A blk 4, Hubert's subd of ... 26 blk A 150

Colorado Springs company to John Nolan lts ... and 3, blk 3, in sub of blk 800

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

The ... B. Reeves to Gustave Nash ... lt 6, blk ... .

The Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company to Florence C. Morse, lt 2, blk 45, add 5 ....

Josiah E. Trask et al to Parla Trask, ... blk 4 1

PALMER LAKE

Palmer Lake Town company to John Dufoa, lt ..., blk 70 100

Same to same lt 2, blk 70 50

WOODLAND PARK

Moses M. Baldwin, trustee to Samuel Howarth, lt ..., blk 8, Foster's add 60

Woodland Park Town and Improvement Co to Helen Culver, lts 1 to 6 inc, blk 2, Lake add 475

Frank Sterry to Chas H. McCreery et al, lt 7, blk 7 ....

MANITOU PARK

Matthew Davis et al to Anna A. Champion, ..., blk ..., ..., blk L, Davis Heights add 10

Same to J. S. Sile, lt 2, blk E, same add 10

Same to M. S. Irvine, lt 3, blk G, same add 10

Matthew Davis et al to Otis G. Gap, lt ..., blk L, Davis Heights 10

Same to Annie Russell, lt 7, blk N, lt 8, blk N, Davis Heights 10

Same to Charles D. Vasse, lt 7, blk F, Davis Heights 10

Same to Arthur West, lt 8, blk A, Davis Heights 10

Same to W. A. Dwight, lt 10, blk F, Davis Heights 10

Same to Mary Maston, lts 1 and 2, blk N, Davis Heights 10

Same to Alonzo B. Hendrickson, lt 2, blk C Davis Heights 10

COUNTRY

Lewis A. Ball to Harriet E. Witaker, s ½ of nw qr, sec 24, tp 13 s r 67 w 800

Caroline M. Hinkle to William Fouzze, a part of the w ½ of se qr sec 26, tp 13 s, r 68 w 8400

William S. Bates to Julian Gammon, third interest of part sec 9, tp 1 s of r 60 w, sixth interest of part sec 15 tp 1 s of r 62 w, quarter interest of part of sec 15, tp 12 s of r 62 w, part of sec 22 and sec 23 tp 1 s of r 62 w, half interest of part of sec 22, tp 84000

John B. Palgrove to Chas F. Phelps, part of sec 2 tp 14 s of r 68 w 8500

A Grand Show.

On Wednesday of this week the people of Savannah and Andrew county were treated to a grand hippodrome entertainment that eclipses everything that ever visited this city. It was a first class show in every respect, there not being a single snide or second class or "off" feature about the whole combination. The ring performances and general circus work cannot be excelled, for the performers are all stars and the finest in the land, while no show anywhere can boast of as quiet, gentlemanly, careful and attentive set of assistants as those employed by Wallace & Anderson. Everything in and around the tents was of a most orderly nature, no unseemly loud talking or boisterous conduct of any kind being observed, and the most refined person was not met with anything to offend in the slightest degree. We cannot speak too highly of this show, and can assure them, if they come this way again, their tents will be crowded with admiring patrons. The parade, the show, the menagerie, the free public exhibition, all were given just as advertised, and everybody is praising the show as the best that ever came this way. Long may they continue on their way of prosperity, and visit us as many times as they can.—Reporter (Savannah, Mo.)

Theatrical Attractions.

Manager Nye, of our opera house, has pretty nearly completed his bookings for the winter's attractions and below is given the list. They are booked up to April and include some of the best shows traveling and are all booked for the Tabor Grand. In fact the list is the best that this opera house has ever had, not a poor show being represented. For many of the shows it has been necessary to give large percentages, for instance, for "The Bostonians," it has been necessary to guarantee $700 for one performance. If the opera house is not well patronized this year it will not be the fault of the management. The following is the list of attractions: Nellie McHenry in a new play, Robert Mantell in a new play, Rose Coghlan, William Scanlan, the Irish comedian, Hoyt's "Brass Monkey," Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell," Cleveland's big minstrels, Dixey in "Adonis," Hoyt's "Texas Steer," Maude Granger in her new play "Inherited," supported by Harry Mainhall, Carleton opera company, "The Stowaway," Thomas Keene, the eminent tragedian, Kiralfy's latest spectacular play, Cleveland's colored minstrels, Louis James in tragedy, "Natural Gas," "The Corsair," Emma Abbott's English Opera company, Gillette's "Private Secretary," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Little Tycoon Opera company, Patti Rosa, The Bostonians, Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels, The Hanlons, Effie Ellsler, "A Barrel of Money," and Milton Nobles.

Master Keith Clark, of Chicago, aged .. years, and a nephew of Mr. E. F. Clark, quite distinguished himself on Monday by walking to the summit of Pike's Peak. He struck out alone and followed the railroad grade until he fell in with another tourist. They made the ascent and return in twelve hours. Arriving at Manitou he little fellow found that he had missed the last train for the evening and then walked to Colorado City to catch the electric cars.

Postmaster Everett on Monday got a telegram from Washington that led him to believe that he was to have an additional thousand dollars for clerk hire, but investigation proved that the telegram should have been addressed to Manitou. The Manitou office's allowance for clerk hire is within a few hundred dollars of that for this city. Mr Everett has appointed C. Jameyson general delivery clerk at the office.

Col. E. S. Haynes returned Thursday from a stay of a month at Dr. Kellogg's sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. He was greatly improved by the treatment and reports the sanitarium flourishing. Dr. Kellogg will be in Colorado Springs about the middle of next month to further look into the matter of establishing a branch sanitarium here. Colonel Haynes also spent some time in Dakota.

A meeting of republican voters of this city was held in the El Paso company's abstract office Wednesday. The political situation was somewhat canvassed and the names of representative men and suitable to be voted for as delegates to the county convention at the primaries Saturday were selected. The meeting was in the interest of no particular candidates.

Mr. E. S. Woolley returned from Chicago on Tuesday, where he accompanied the remains of his late partner, Mr. John M. Pitts. Mrs Pitts was met at Chicago by her father, Mayor Herring, and Mr. Woolley's brother, who accompanied the party to Baltimore. The funeral occurred at Baltimore last Sunday.

C. F. Albrecht, of Manitou, recently started a suit in the district court against Charles Allison, of that place, claiming $2000 damages for injuries received at his hands during some trouble between them about a month ago. The trouble grew out of the construction of a bridge on land claimed by both of them.

Mr. W. J. Foster has removed the office of the Woodland News to this city, as it will be much more convenient to issue the paper here during this winter. A composing room is being built in the rear of the Woodland Park company's office, on Pike's Peak avenue.

Justice Walker Wednesday afternoon discharged Police Judge S. E. Kinsley upon a charge of assault, which it was alleged he committed upon the son of M. E. Irving by shaking him. It was shown that the boy was largely the aggressor and no other outcome was expected.

Sheriff Jackson went to Florissant Thursday on account of a telegram stating that an insane man was being held at that place. Upon arrival, however, he found that the officials had permitted the man to escape and he returned without him.

Miss Ada Dyas, the well known actress, and a member of the Madison Square company, arrived at The Antlers Thursday night for a few days' rest. Miss Dyas was last seen in this city with the "Young Mrs. Winthrop" company.

County Assessor E. G. Perkins is detained from his office by illness.

The Ft. Worth surveying corps was moved to east of Denver Thursday, having completed its surveys through this city.

Chas. S. Wilson, formerly superintendent of the Union Electric Street Railway company, at St. Joseph, Mo., was in the city Thursday.

Mr. David Finkelstein left on Sunday last for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will enter the law department of the university this year.

The directors of the El Paso club have an option on the Kerr property at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue, until September 5, for $25,000.

The school board has appointed Mrs. S. E. Griswold teacher of music and drawing in the public schools. Mrs. Griswold comes here from Chicago.

James Bishop, of Green Mountain Falls, was fined $50 and costs for assaulting and beating Mrs. Eugenia Wales, the lady who rented a house from him.

The republican primaries will be held to-morrow afternoon, and the voters should bear this in mind and make their arrangements to get away a few minutes to vote.

Hon. W. E. Meek, of Castle Rock, and Mr. M. M. Baldwin, of Woodland Park, both of whose names are likely to come before the republican county convention for legislative honors, were in the city Tuesday.

The Divide country is to be represented at the Pueblo fair, which begins October 2nd, by a fine exhibit. Monument proposes to have its potato bake this fall and is actively getting ready.

Marriage licenses were issued Wednesday to Mr. J. E. Clark, of Topeka, Kan., and Ste... ..., of Topeka, J. L. Martin and Miss Grace Ward, Colorado Springs.

Mr. L. G. True, formerly of this city, but at present a special agent of the eleventh census on mines and mining, was in the city Wednesday and a caller at the GAZETTE office.

Mr. Colin McNeil, who was injured during the races at Manitou Park during the summer, was able to come down to the city Thursday, but further rest being prescribed by his physician he will return.

Mr. J. T. Hawkins, of Glenwood Springs, was a visitor in the city yesterday in the interest of the Peachblow Sandstone company. Mr. Hawkins hopes to induce the school board to adopt this beautiful stone for the new building.

The Presbyterian Sunday school scholars picnicked at Cheyenne canon Thursday, going via the electric cars. The Chinese class, with their band, accompanied the party and made plenty of amusement as well as music.

The plans for the new house of worship of the Christian congregation are out, and in another column will be found a notice to contractors for bids for its construction. The plans are by Murray & Kramer, of Akron, Ohio, and the building will cost $15,000.

Our old second baseman, R. J. Glenalvin, is making a fine record with the Chicago club. Since joining that team he is credited with five home runs and leads his club in batting. His batting average is .3.7 and Anson declares him the best second baseman he has ever had.

Mr. Carson Wilson, of Denver, son of Mr. George Wilson, of this city, was in the city Tuesday for a few hours. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the railway postal service for many years, but has recently been appointed a postoffice inspector with headquarters in Denver. Mr. Wilson's long and faithful services merited the promotion.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
August 28, 1890.

FRUITS.

Peaches, per lb	$ 15@ 20
California Plums, per lb	10@ 5
Oranges, per doz	60@ 25
Lemons per doz	40@ 60
Bananas, per doz	25@ 50
Cantaloupes, each	10@ 40
Grapes, (Ca.) per lb	15@ 20
Grapes, (Tokays) per lb	20@ 25
Grapes, (Concord) per basket	7@ 75
Grapes (eastern Concord) per lb	10@ 5
Apples, per lb	6@ 0
Pears, per lb	10@ 15
Watermelons	15@ 50
Green Gages	10@ 15
Goose plums, per gal	35@ 45
Damsons, per box	1 25@1 50
Crab apples, per lb	5@ 10

FARM PRODUCTS.

Chickens, live, per doz	$3 00@3 50
Butter, creamery, per lb	25@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	2 @ 25
Eggs, ranch, per doz	25@ 30
Eggs, state, per doz	1@ 20
Cabbage, per cwt	2 50@3 00
Onions, old, per cwt	4 00@6 00
Potatoes, new, per cwt	1 75@2 00
Tomatoes, per lb	8@ 10

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Flour, per cwt	$2 50@2 60
Graham, per cwt	2 70
Meal, per cwt	75@2 00

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

Corn, per cwt	$ 1 40
Chop, per cwt	50
Wheat, per cwt	60@ 1 80
Oats, per cwt	1 90
Bran, per cwt	85@ 1 00
Hay (Colorado), per ton	5 00@20 00
Hay (Kansas), per ton	12 00@15 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Asaby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. x-5-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley Ranch; 1 mile from Manitou Park. Apply Westlake Bros., Manitou, Colo. w-2-tf

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STOCKER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 8 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

n-24-eod-ly

J. S. BARNES & SON,

—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

BLACKSMITHS & MECHANICS TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

Farm Machinery, Implements, Pumps & Windmills, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Tinning, Roofing, etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

we16-tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
August 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 9th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: John F. Cummings, of Colorado Springs P. O., D. S. No. 14658 for the se qr of se qr, sec. 24, tp 13s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis A. Ball, James F. Lee, Abbott S. Pope, Nathaniel Wallace, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also the following named settler who will make her proof before the clerk of District Court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 10, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Edith W. Corliss, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 15,663, for the sw qr ne qr, s hf nw qr and nw qr sw qr, sec. 31, tp 14s, r 67 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Everett B. Curtis, Paul Curtis, Albert T. Copley and F. A. Hale, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

w 1-30-6

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 22, 1890.

The annual meeting of The Colorado Springs Live Stock Company for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Company's office in Colorado Springs, September 24, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

F. L. MARTIN,
Secretary.

w1-30-3

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas Joseph S. Thibodeau, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the ... of May, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 4th day of May, A. D., 1889, in book 52, at page 35, convey to the undersigned, J. S. Bartlett, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: One northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of section numbered one (1) in township numbered thirteen (13), south of range numbered sixty nine (69) west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Alvan A. McGovney, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Joseph S. Thibodeau, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid. And, whereas, said deed of trust, provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the said successor in trust, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And, whereas, the time for the payment of the interest has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. S. Bartlett, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, being the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, September 22, 1890, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

J. S. BARTLETT,
Trustee.

Frank W. Howbert, County Clerk, El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

Colorado Springs, August 21, 1890. w 1-23-5

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STOCKER.

Notice is hereby given that the name of The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock Company has been changed to The Broadmoor Land and Investment Company, and that the capital stock of said Company has been increased to $500,000.

DUNCAN CHISHOLM,
Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. WILLCOX,
Secretary.
wa-2-8

WALLACE & ANDERSON'S

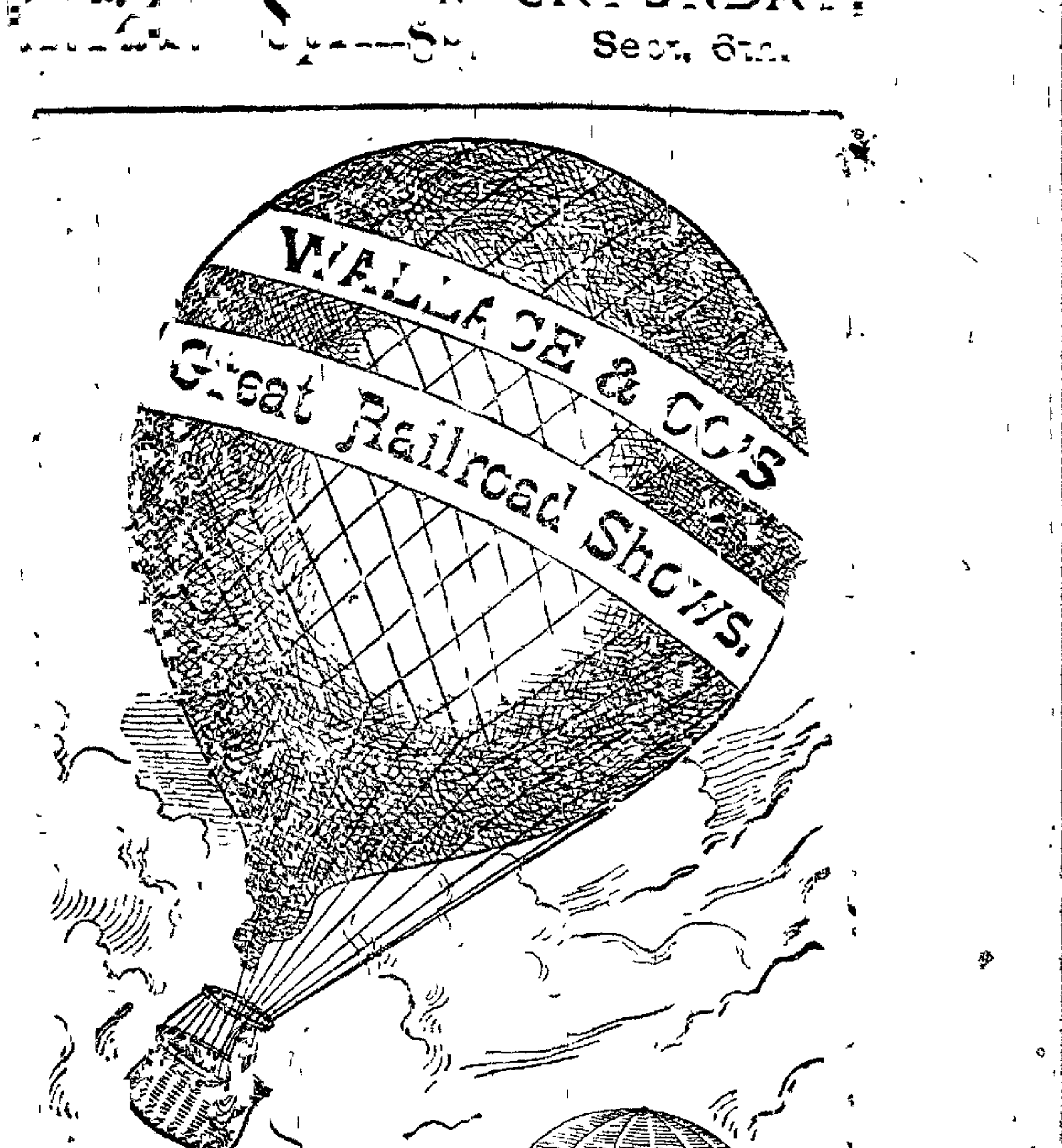
GREAT 50-CAGE MENAGERIE,

... ...

... ...

—WILL EXHIBIT AT—

Colorado Springs, SATURDAY, Sept. 6th.



A Sight of Thrilling Peril,

MISS DORA MONTROSE,

Famous throughout Europe and America for her numberless thrilling Ascensions, who will make daily A GRAND TRIP TO THE CLOUDS, by the Lifting Power of her Newly Invented Air Ship, "CLEOPATRA." Leaving her Swiftly ...ding ... Mammoth Aerial Engine when it has Lave reached its Greatest Attainable Height ... Daring Aeronaut will make a Thrilling and Precipitous Descent to Earth, aided ... by her Ingeniously constructed PARACHUTE and amid the Plaudits of the thousands of Breathless and Awed Spectators, will Reach the ground in safety.

... Than ever before assembled, either in any building, under canvas or in the great Zoological Gardens of Europe or America. As a simple matter of fact the most stupendous and comprehensive collection of rare Wild Beasts, beautiful exotic Birds, remarkable Saurians and monstrous ... ever concentrated in a single exhibition.

... STREET PARADE Made every forenoon of exhibition day correctly tells the story of the show a thousand times better than ... illustrations or even the most glowing description of the delighted spectators. All other parades pale their ineffectual fires before this mighty march of the monarch show of the world

Colorado Springs, Saturday Sept. 6.

SALE IN PARTITION.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss.

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, sitting within and for said County.

John A. Himebaugh, Plaintiff and Petitioner, vs Grace Minnie Himebaugh, Blanche Irene Himebaugh and Hattie Hope Himebaugh, Defendants and Respondents.

In pursuance of a decree of the District court made in the above entitled action, on the 8th day of July, A. D., 1890, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the east door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the 8th day of September, next, at 12 o'clock noon, all those lots of ground and premises directed by said decree to be sold, and which are described therein as follows, to-wit:

All those pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, described as follows: Lots twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block number one hundred and eleven (111), in the city of Colorado Springs.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of the County of El Paso

Dated August 13th, 1890.

Pattison & Edsall, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

wh 16 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
July 24, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Sept. 9, 1890 at 9 a. m., viz: Alma Kate Kieffer, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 15614 for the e hf nw qr and n hf sw qr, sec. 19, tp 13s, range 65w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry O. D. McCauley, Samuel B. Bradford, Enoch G. Walls and Miss Lou Erlicher, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

And you Marion Smith, who made Pre D. S. No 14181, on May 14, 1888, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Alma K. Kieffer should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

w-h-2-6

ESTATE OF PATRICK BATTLES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, William M. Strickler, Public administrator for the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, was by the honorable county court of said El Paso county, on the 31st day of May, 1887, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick Battles, late of said El Paso county, deceased, who died the 5th day of April, 1887, at the city of Colorado Springs in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado. Now therefore, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are duly notified to exhibit the same together with the evidence in support thereof, before the county court, of El Paso county, aforesaid, within six months hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

WILLIAM M. STRICKLER,
Administrator of estate of Patrick Battles, deceased. wh 9-9

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., August 8, 1890.

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

127tf 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

AN ACT

(S. B. 93)

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution; that is to say, section five of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows. SEC. 5 The Supreme court shall consist of three judges, but the General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, provide for one or more additional judges, and for that purpose may increase the term of office of the Supreme judges so that the regular term of one judge only shall expire every three years, but the total number of judges shall not exceed six. Whenever the court shall be composed of six judges it may be arranged in two departments consisting of an equal number of judges, and the business of the court distributed thereto for more speedy determination; and in cases not involving capital punishment, the judges of the department having consideration thereof, if they shall agree, may pronounce the decision of the court; but capital cases, and cases in which the judges of the department having consideration thereof do not agree, shall be determined by the whole court. The arrangement of the court into departments and the distribution of business thereto, shall be by general rules adopted by the court and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time as provided by such rules, assign the several judges to their respective departments. Until the court shall be composed of six judges, a majority of the judges shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision; *Provided*, That whenever a case is considered by the whole court, and the judges are equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the lower court shall be affirmed.

SEC. 2. Section eighteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows SEC 18. The judges of the Supreme and District courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, and no such judge shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counsellor at law. The General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, increase any such salaries to a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum, and make the same applicable to the judges then in office.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words, "For the amendments," or the words: "Against the amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments as in the other case; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for representatives in Congress.

Approved April 19, 1889. wg-19-13

REED BROS.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

28 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO

wc-5tf